FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

From the Presbyterian (Old School.)

General View of the Presbyterian Church During the Year ending May 1859.—During the year ending May 1859, nine new Presbyteries have been organized, viz., Lewes, Potomac, Roanoke, Omaha, Western Reserve, Hillsboro', Bloomington, Saline, and the Presbytery of Siam, in Foreign Mission field; the Puget Sound in Oregon was also recognized and taken under the care of the Assembly.

Synods in connection with the General Assembly	33
Presbyteries	168
Licentiates	297
Candidates for the Ministry	493
Ministers	2,577
Churches	3,487
Licensures	132
Ordinations	91
Installations	189
Pastoral relations dissolved	134
Churches organized	118
Ministers received from other denominations	42
Ministers dismissed to other denominations	6
Churches received from other denominations	23
Churches dismissed to other denominations	2
Ministers deceased	31
Churches dissolved	15
Members added on examination	28,945
Members added on certificate	10,879
Total number of communicants reported	279,630
Adults baptized	6,672
Infants baptized	16,194
Amount contributed for Congregational purposes	$2,070,479
Amount contributed for Boards and Church Extensions	542,695
Amount contributed for Miscellaneous purposes	221,973
Whole amount contributed in 1859	$2,835,147

The Atlantic Telegraph.—The Boston Courier learns, by late letters from London, that the prospect is now excellent for the eventual establishment of telegraphic communication between this continent and Europe, by means of a submarine cable. Our correspondent, it says, states—"The old Atlantic Company is as dead as a door nail. They cannot procure even one-fourth of the £20,000 required to raise the shore ends of the old cable. But a new company has been formed, which has already closed a contract with the French Government to connect Toulon with Algier, a distance of 500 miles, by a light cable, manufactured on a plan which has been tested elsewhere, and found successful; the depth of water in the Mediterranean being 1580 fathoms, or nearly two miles. This cable is to be laid by October 31st, and next season the transatlantic cable will be undertaken. The feasibility of that enterprise will thus have been fully determined, in the course of the intervening period, and the value of the Yarmouth line will be readily perceived."

Death of the Hon. Richard Rush.—The Washington Constitution of Saturday evening announces the death of the Hon. Richard Rush, at Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, at an advanced age. Mr. Rush was the son of Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Mr. Rush was appointed Attorney General by President Madison in 1814, upon the resignation of the Hon. William Pinckney, of Maryland. In 1817, he was appointed Minister to England by President Monroe, and he afterwards published a volume of his "Recollections at the Court of St. James." In 1825 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by John Quincy Adams, and made an elaborate report in favor of a protective tariff. He was afterwards nominated as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with Mr. Adams, who was defeated for the Presidency by General Jackson. He was afterwards identified with democratic politics, but we believe never again entered public life.

The Wheat Crop.—The wheat crop of this country, just harvested, is set down at 201,000,000 bushels, or one and three-fifths of a barrel of flour for every one of the 25,000,000 individuals in this country. Ohio is given a production of 20,000,000 bushels; Pennsylvania 25,000,000, New York 20,000,000, Illinois 20,000,000. New England States have decreased in their production of wheat, but the West has increased four to one. The amount of land under wheat cultivation this year, is thirty-three per cent. greater than in 1855.

New Jersey Strawberry Crop.—In Bergen county it is estimated that the crop reached 1,000,000 baskets. The N. Y. and Erie Railroad took to New York market 2,253,400 baskets, mostly from Ramsey's station. From Keyport two vessels took 1,750,000 baskets. The Northern New Jersey Railroad took 425,000 more, while the aggregate from Hoboken and other places "along shore" is almost numberless. The value of these berries, at the wholesale price, could not have been less than $250,000.

An Arkansas Hunt.—Two parties of ten hunters each, recently closed a six weeks' "scalp-hunt," in Arkansas, with the following result:—Such birds and animals as are destructive to farmers alone were to be counted—such as hawks, owls, wild-cats, wolves, squirrels, etc. Small birds were not counted in. These twenty hunters produced the enormous numbers of fourteen thousand scalps! Two members of the company each killed over four thousand of the varmints." The hunt was continued for four or five weeks. Either game must have been very plenty, or they were matchless hunters.

An Old Servant.—"Old Aunt Lucy," belonging to Mr. J. F. Swernam of this place, died on Sunday last, at a very advanced age. As near as her age could be arrived at she was from 110 to 115 years old.—*Fredricksburg News.*

THE AUSTRIAN DEFEATS.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.

It is now perfectly established that his *rifled cannon*, which the English Press so complacently ridiculed at the outset of the war, is a weapon of prodigious power, and gives immense advantages over the enemy in this great campaign. Its range is longer—its aim more accurate—and its blows heavier and far more effective than anything the Austrians or any other European army can bring against him. In siege operations its advantage would have been very great, and Verona must in any case have speedily yielded to his assault.

It is perfectly evident, moreover, that some inexplicable cause paralyzes the Austrian army and places it substantially at the mercy of the Allies. Its constant succesive defeats are perfectly unaccountable upon any ordinary hypothesis of military operations. Its forces are very large and well appointed,—its generals are men of ability, experience and unquestioned courage, —its artillery is numerous and well handled, its cavalry is acknowledged to be the best in Europe, —its soldiers are brave, firm and loyal, and its positions have, in nearly every case, been selected with skill and admirable military judgment. Yet in every case all this has availed them nothing. Promising as their plans might be, when the decisive moment came, *something* happened to thwart them all. Just when everybody expected them to march upon Turin and hold the Piedmontese Capital they halted, and then commenced the retreat, which, up to this time, has not been arrested.

At Magenta they held a very strong position, fought well, but part of their forces were too far away to be brought into action, and they were beaten. And at Solferino they had a position, which—I have the authority of a staff officer in the Piedmontese army for saying,—5,000 men ought to have held against *ten times* their number,—or, in fact, against any power that could have been brought to bear upon them. They defended it vigorously,—fought well, inflicted upon the French far heavier losses than they themselves sustained,—and withdrew while more than a dozen heavy batteries of their artillery had remained silent from the beginning, and while masses of their infantry still stood unengaged. At 1 o'clock they had actually beaten the Piedmontese, and if what seems to have been their original plan had been carried out, and they had at that moment thrown the whole of their disposable force upon the French, they could scarcely have failed to break them, and win the day. Several times during the heat of the battle McMahon's whole flank was exposed to them—yet they suffered themselves to be deterred from assailing it by French light cavalry, and especially by a body of Chasseurs d'Afrique, under Capt. Bonaparte,—who manœuvred for hours in so masterly a manner as actually to menace the enemy into an inactivity fatal to themselves. Their artillery completely swept the sides of all the hills around Solferino,—and twice they easily drove back the French who attempted to storm the heights. They were strongly posted in the stone houses and narrow streets and in the cemetery had high, strong, thick walls which protected them against the French fire and gave them immense advantages over them.

How it happened that with such odds in their favor they should have been beaten, many able military critics have been puzzled to explain. The French assault was prompt, vigorous and wonderfully impetuous; and the Emperor Napoleon, by the rapid energy with which he brought up his scattered forces, the moment he saw a battle was impending, (for up to sunrise of that day he had no expectation of a general engagement,) reflects upon him the highest possible credit as a commander and a general. But in spite of all this, there must be some element of *internal weakness* in the Austrian camp; and from all I can learn, from the facts that come out and the hints and surmises that float in the atmosphere, I have very little doubt that it is to be found in the incompetency and vacillating presumption of the Emperor himself. He is a young man, without military experience and only theoretic military knowledge, and ambitious to a degree which makes him jealous of the generals by whom he is surrounded, whose advice he constantly rejects, and whose well-laid plans he constantly counteracts at the critical moment. Before he joined his army he kept up incessant telegraphic communication with headquarters from Vienna, and did not hesitate even at that distance to over-rule his ablest generals in the field. Gen. Gyulai has been disgraced for the loss of Magenta, and private accounts represent him as gloomy, melancholy, and apparently overwhelmed by the ruin of his professional character; yet he has friends who say that if the time ever comes when he can place the responsibility where it belongs he will stand acquitted. Three distinguished Generals, Clam Gallas, Prince Lichtenstein and Zadewitz—are said to have thrown up their commands, since Solferino;—This could only have happened under the pressure of some very grave and imperative necessity. On the field at Solferino Francis Joseph is said to have addressed an angry reproof to one of his oldest Generals—who instantly broke his sword across his knee and threw it at his feet;—the Emperor burst into tears and held out both his hands, begging pardon for the offence he had given. All these things, with many others of the same kind that might be mentioned, indicate a state of complete demoralization *in the higher ranks* of the Austrian army;—and nothing can be more fatal than such a state of things to the vigorous and successful prosecution of a war. The Allies on the contrary are completely united. The King, Victor Emanuel, with admirable judgment, accepts the place simply of General of a *corps d'armee*, and gives to Napoleon the supreme command of the whole allied armies, and the most perfect harmony prevails in every department of the combined force.

Yankee Clock.—Some Yankee has been inventing a clock, which not only keeps time but also cooks your food. It is designed principally for travelers who start early in the morning. It is an alarm clock, and has a man's coffee ready for him before it wakes him up. The mode of operation is thus sketched: Suppose a person wishes to rise and travel at four o'clock in the morning; all he has to do is to set an inner dial to that hour, while the outer or clock dial indicates the true time. He also makes certain dispositions of the lighting apparatus which are self-suggestive. Precisely at four o'clock a lever is moved, which causes a drum to revolve against a friction match, the flame from which ignites the wick of the spirit lamp. In half an hour, the coffee is ready, when another drum revolves, ignites another match, and lights a candle, and at the same time the figure of a monk pulls a rope and rings an alarm bell, effectually arousing the sleeper.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 4, 1859.

HOW OUR "FREE AND INDEPENDENT" COUNTRY IS GOVERNED.—The following admirable article in the last Baltimore American presents, unfortunately, too true a picture of the mode in which public opinion is manufactured, and great men made. The reader, even in comparatively honest and unsophisticated North Carolina, will be at no loss to make the application. There are plenty of "Major John X. Smiths" even among us, but in the Northern and Western States they are the people that flourish. They hold all the primary meetings, and fill all the offices. Therefore we have the Sickleses, and the Mattesons, and other first cousins of Major John X., in Congress, in the Executive offices, and even in the Judicial offices, especially where Judicial officers are elective.

But read the article, as follows:—

Primary Meetings.—Major John X. Smith (of the Militia,) published a card in the Galena Banner, calling a county Convention to nominate candidates for Congress and the State Legislature. The Galena Banner is, or was, a weekly paper, published somewhere out West, on the outskirts of civilization. This was twenty years ago, and for aught we know to the contrary, the Banner may have grown into a mammoth daily, with two or three editions per diem, a column or two of "Telegrams" and a monthly supplement. The particular Galena may be a considerable metropolis by this time, and Major Smith may be one of the few available candidates for the Presidency in 1860. In 1839, however, the Banner was a small sheet, and the Major a small though an enterprising man, unknown to fame. Galena was a city, containing a printing office, a blacksmith shop, a tavern, a store, and a saw mill. The private history of the Convention, indiscreetly detailed by an eye witness, was as follows: There were present Major J. X. Smith, Mr. Washington Napoleon Thompson, a bottle of old rye, a pitcher of water, and two tumblers. Mr. Thompson was the Major's brother-in-law. The meeting was called to order and Major Smith to the chair. Mr Thompson was unanimously appointed Secretary. The Convention took a drink and proceeded to business. The next week's issue of the Banner gave an entire column to the description of the "large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Washington county," and published the nine resolutions of which the body was delivered. The first seven of these resolutions discoursed about matters and things in general, and about the immutable, unconquerable and unterrifiable nature of Democratic principles in particular. They began with our Revolutionary sires and General Washington, and ended with the immortal Jefferson. The eighth resolved that Major John X. Smith was the unanimous choice of that Convention to represent that district in Congress. The ninth resolved that Washington Napoleon Thompson was the only living man who could save the county from ruin by serving a term in the State Legislature.

This was a regular primary meeting, and in all essentials was exactly like all other primary meetings that have been held from that day to the present. If ambitious Majors do not always take the chair, they are at least "a power behind the throne," and never let go the wires. It is said that a memorial does not amount to anything, because anybody can get any desired number of signatures to any sort of a memorial. Nothing is necessary but industry and brass. So the things that are "Resolved" in primary meetings do not indicate anything beyond the effrontery of the candidates selected. Some nominations cost only a few drinks of bad liquor; others cost a round sum of hard dollars. But the fitness of the candidate is a thing never discussed and perhaps never thought of in the preliminary meetings. The moral character of a man who is to represent the tenth part of a State in Congress, is a thing too sacred to be spoken of in a public assemblage. He may be a bully, a drunkard, a Sabbath-breaker and an Infidel, but no whit less a good representative. It does not make the case any better, either, to admit that the persons who ordinarily attend these meetings are not troubled with much unnecessary refinement. It is a burning shame that our lawmakers should be even ostensibly selected by men of the lowest class of society. Is the power really in their hands? Have our institutions become so thoroughly democratic that no decent man can have influence?

Whether the thing is attracting or not, it seems clear enough that it is the duty of good men to interfere a little in these matters. If old party lines are still to be drawn, and we are to have none but candidates of the right faith on either side, at least let us insist that honorable men shall be nominated. If the polls are to be in possession of rowdy associations belonging to, or rather *owning*, either party, let us at least see that all the tickets contain the names of respectable men. If the good of the Commonwealth is really second to the success of a party, let us insist that the dear party is not damaged, by selecting honest representatives. If we must have primary meetings, let us attend them. It may be that we can select some better presiding officer than Major John X. Perhaps we can slip in a resolution or two that was not cut and dried by the expectant candidate. And who knows that we may not be able, by straightforward, honest effort, for which the wire-pullers are not prepared, to secure the nomination of efficient and reliable men? The lottery dealers, the Sabbath liquor men, and other disregarders of law and morals, confidently expect to manage the next State Legislature. Suppose those of us who are conscious of the possession of souls spoil their game, by sending men to Annapolis who cannot be bribed? We can do it if we choose, but in order to do it we may rely upon it that one of two things will be necessary: Either repudiate the party nominations altogether, or help to nominate by attending and acting in the primary meetings.

THE STATE FAIR.—Hon. David Outlaw, of Bertie, has consented to deliver the address at the next annual meeting, in October next, of the State Agricultural Society.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,678,467 bales, against 3,051,030 last year. Increase, 627,437 bales.

The Newbern Progress notes the receipt from Mr. John Wooten of Wayne County of a boll of well developed and well matured cotton.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.—Inquiry was made of us a few days ago as to some new law supposed to have been made by the late Legislature in relation to betting on elections. We were then unable to give the information, for though the Legislature passed "an act to provide for a more speedy distribution of the Laws and Journals" they have been later than usual this year in making their appearance. In consequence our readers have been without the following information until to-day, when most of the betting (and we are sorry to hear that it has been very heavy in some portions of the State) is over:

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

Be it enacted, &c., That any person who shall bet or wager any money, or other thing of value, upon any election held in this State, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the Court.

ADULTERATION OF LIQUORS.—It is enacted by the last Legislature that persons adulterating liquors, spiritous, vinous or malt, persons selling or offering to sell liquors known to be adulterated, persons importing and selling such liquors, and persons selling or offering to sell recipes for adulterating liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and on conviction shall be fined and imprisoned, one or both, at the discretion of the Court.

This act certainly makes it dangerous to deal in any kind of liquors, except those made by reliable persons in our own State; for it is notorious that almost all other liquors are adulterated. The dealer may not, however, *know* of it.

LIQUOR DEALING WITH FREE NEGROES.—"An act to prevent the sale of spiritous liquors to free persons of color" provides, that no person shall sell, deliver to, buy for, or be instrumental, directly or indirectly, in procuring for any free negro, for cash, in exchange for other articles, or as a gift, any spiritous liquor except upon the written certificate of a physician or a magistrate that it is needed for medicinal purposes. The penalty for violation of this law is a fine of not less than $10 nor more than $50. In trial of indictments under this act the State is not required to prove the negative, that purchases are made without the required certificate.

FLOUR INSPECTIONS.—There are not many Flour Inspectors in the State, we believe, but an act of the late Legislature may interest those we have, as well as those who have business with them. "*All* inspectors of flour in this State" are hereafter required "to keep a blank book, and register therein the number of barrels inspected by *him* or his deputy each day, the name or names of the person or persons for whom the inspection was made, with the different grades or qualities of each lot inspected by him, and that the said book or books shall be kept open by him for review or inspection by the public."

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We see by an advertisement in the Standard that it is expected that the Bank of North Carolina will be in operation on or before the 20th of October next. Debtors to the Bank of the State of North Carolina are notified that after that date they may "pay off their debts by discounts on good notes payable to the "Bank of North Carolina," according to the terms of discount which may be adopted by that Bank."

The Directors have purchased for $7000 a lot for a new Banking house in Raleigh.

A NEW ACQUAINTANCE.—A friend has introduced to us by letter a very welcome visiter, in the shape of a $10 note issued by the "Bank of Lexington," N. C., the first member of that family that we had seen, though we hope to have a like pleasure often hereafter. It is very young, in its infancy, as it were, bearing date as lately as the 20th July 1859, yet it is full grown, has a very beautiful face, and is particularly fond of the fine arts, carrying beautiful pictures at its head and on each side. The two latter—lovely women as they are—might indeed be a little more fit for association in a mixed crowd if they had "something to wear," their wardrobe being rather scant, especially the one on the right, with a reap-hook in one hand and a sheaf of wheat in the other; but we suppose she must be excused, as reaping is pretty warm work and she did not like to be encumbered with much clothing.

Other members of this Lexington family may be assured of a hearty welcome at our hands, whether they come singly or in troops.

ROBBING THE GRAVES.—A mean man, *par excellence*, is sometimes described as "mean enough to steal the cent off a dead negro's eyes." The allusion is of course to the heretofore universal condemnation of violations of the grave. No one was ever heard of, until now, so reckless as to do this in the face of day. Such deeds were reserved for the black hours of night. But the recent discovery of gold images in the graves of the ancient Aztecs has obliterated all feelings of the sanctity of the grave. The dead may be robbed with impunity: therefore they *are* robbed, just as living men would be by the same hands if the living would make no resistance.

Up to the last accounts, and in a very few days, upwards of 4,000 graves are said to have been opened, and $150,000 worth of gold taken out. We wonder if it has never occurred to these grave diggers that the rest of mankind look upon their occupation with disgust and horror?

It was no slight blow at the occupation of these grave-diggers (though the remark was made with no such intention) when it was stated by the Panama papers, as accounting for the quantity of gold, that "*in all the wars between different tribes [of Indians] no enemy was ever guilty of disturbing the resting places of the dead.*"

CROPS AND POLITICS.—A correspondent in Chatham writes to us that "the farmers are now threshing out their wheat. The grain is very fine and we think will be over an average crop. Corn is now suffering very much for want of rain, and chinch bugs are very numerous—necessarily compelled to be a very short crop. Gilmer is as strong or stronger than before in this county."

The Crops.—In this county, Johnston and the Eastern counties generally, the corn crop will be the very fine. In Franklin, Granville and some Western counties, they have suffered for want of rain, but recently plentiful showers promise a fair yield. Sweet Potatoes and Peas look well. No danger of famine or too high prices.

Ral. Spirit of the Age.

UNWHOLESOME WATER.—A late English paper says that the offensive state of the river Thames is exciting general remark in London, the effluvium being worse, if possible, than that which created a panic last year. The windows of the Parliament House next the river are kept closed, to exclude the stench which rises from the river and penetrates every part of the building not closed against it.

We recollect having read, some years ago, a most sickening account, (in the London Quarterly Review we think it was,) of the evils under which the great city of London labored because it had no other supply of water, for drinking, cooking, washing, &c., than this same horribly impure stuff from the Thames,—but little more palatable, we thought, than the waters which were turned into blood in Pharaoh's day. We are not aware that any thing has since been done to supply the city with better water, whilst every year the spread of population for miles on each side of the river has been adding to its inevitable impurities. The rich and middle classes have the means of course of filtering the water they use, and thus of bringing it into a state of tolerable purity. But the article we speak of described the water—instinct with life and thick with mud and other worse matter—which the poor were *obliged* to use, for they could get nothing else.

How thankful we should be, in the country which God created, that we have the water which God created likewise, instead of the water which man mars, in the great cities of man's creation.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE—THE PEACE.

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times.

* * * * Napoleon himself evidently feels that leaving Venetia in the hands of Austria is the weak spot of the arrangement. In his address of the 12th to the army, he refers to it as something requiring apology,—and finds one in the fact that Venetia will nevertheless form part of the Italian Confederation, and so become, actually and practically, an Italian State. He says, moreover, that the war was about to take proportions no longer in keeping with the interests which France had in its prosecution; and he gives this as the controlling motive for concluding peace. His most bitter enemies cannot deny that in this he has consulted the welfare of Europe rather than his own personal aggrandizement, and although it is very easy to say that his real personal interests were identified with this considerate and just policy, this fact cannot deprive him of the credit he will receive from all dispassionate minds for the course he has pursued.

The main question is, whether the avowed objects of the war have been attained. He will be judged by the answer which events may give. No one can deny that he has substantially freed Italy from Austrian domination. He has, so far as she is concerned, annihilated the treaties of 1815. He has swept away the absolutism which crushed and cursed the smaller States, and has realized the long dream of Italian patriots, by establishing an Italian Confederation,—which will be governed by a Congress, and controlled by the will of the whole Italian people. The Pope—instead of being the absolute and irresponsible master of the Roman States—becomes the Honorary President of a Confederation, in which all the people will have a controlling voice in everything that relates to their common concerns. There can be no longer any such thing as absolutism in any part of Italy; and, as Napoleon says in his Address to his Army, it will hereafter be the fault of the Italians themselves if they do not now enter upon the paths of Liberty and Order. He has given *Italy to the Italians;* and for this certainly he deserves the warmest thanks of every lover of Italy and of every friend of freedom. Perhaps it would have been more satisfactory if he had left to Austria no shadow of authority in Venetia; but if that result could only have been purchased at the cost of a doubtful general European war, who will say that he ought to have paid the fearful price?

For my own part, I believe that the Emperor has strengthened himself immensely, throughout Europe and at home, both by the War and by the Peace. He has carried the military renown of France to a point still higher than it held before; he has established his own personal reputation as a General; he has given independence to Italy, and placed her destiny in the hands of her own people; and he has completely falsified all the predictions of his enemies, and by promptly setting aside and refusing all personal benefits and advantages from the war, vindicated his devotion to public interests, and conquered the applause even of those who distrusted him most. If this is not substantial and true glory, based upon the character and requirements of the age, I confess my inability to understand the meaning of the terms.

England has, *by her own acts*, been thoroughly humiliated throughout this whole transaction. She began by encouraging Austria to hope for her countenance and support, and thus precipitated the war. Then, alarmed at the spectre she had herself evoked, she fell into a paroxysm of alarm lest she should be invaded by Napoleon—who already had his hands full in the South of Europe, and has, in every act and word, shown himself most anxious to preserve the friendship of England. And finally, when they began to see gleams of peace, and entered upon a formal and pretentious discussion of preliminaries with the other neutral Powers, Napoleon quietly holds an hour's conference with the Austrian Emperor, and settles with him the whole affair! Both England and Prussia are completely ignored in the whole transaction. They are of as little influence in this matter as if they had never existed. Of course the English Press will be more furious than ever, and will do everything in its power to disparage the peace and depreciate the war.

The Hungarians have the most reason for complaint at the early conclusion of the war. Its continuance would have given them opportunity to renew their efforts for independence; its termination precludes all such hopes, and confirms the authority of Austria over that province. Whether the "general amnesty," which is part of the basis of peace, covers all the political offenders of both countries, and permits Kossuth and his compatriots to return to their own country, remains to be seen. If so, it may serve as some consolation for their political disappointment.

Enough of comments, which you can make there as well as I can here. I have sought to give you the general tone of remark which obtains in Paris. For the moment the peace is *not* positively popular here:—but I believe every day's reflection will confirm its substantial wisdom, and that in the end it will be regarded as a most happy termination of a brilliant and glorious war.

A SPEECH FROM THE EMPEROR.

By Telegraph from London to Southampton.

PARIS, July 20.

The Moniteur contains the following:

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the President of which, M. Tropling, Count de Morny and M. Baroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to His Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct, during the great events. He then said: "Arrived beneath the wall of Verona the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to be in a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shapen my resolution if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected.

It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a Sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France. I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace.

Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No. We have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized. Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the Sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France, and the tranquility of Europe."

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds are quoted in New York at 95¾; Virginia 94½; Missouri 83¾; Tennessee 88.

An Irishman observing a dandy taking his usual struts in Broadway, stepped up to him and inquired:

"How much do you ax for thim houses?"

"What do you ask me that for?" inquired the astonished dandy.

"Faith!" replied the Irishman, "an' I thought the whole strate belonged to ye."

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Suppose the little cowslip
Should hang its golden cup
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower,
I'd better not grow up"—
How many a weary traveller
Would miss its fragrant smell;
How many a little child would grieve
To lose it from the dell!

Suppose the glistening dew-drop
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dew-drop do?
I'd better roll away"—
The blade on which it rested,
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it,
Would wither in the sun.

Suppose the little breezes,
Upon a summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveller on his way—
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest ones that blow,
And think they make a great mistake
If they were talking so?

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom, too!
It wants a loving spirit,
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride, in Cumberland county, on the 28th ult., by Wm. Alderman, Esq., JOHN CORAL, Esq., to Miss ELIZABETH BEAN.

In Wilmington, on the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, Mr. JOSEPH L. BARLOW to Miss MARY S. LAIN, daughter of the late Mr. Fountain Lain of Fayetteville.

In Randolph county, near Ashborough, on the 24th ult., by Dan'l Coble, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. CONNER to Miss CINDA R. LAMB, all of Randolph.

In Duplin county, at the residence of the bride's father, James Gough, Esq., on the 22d ult., by N. B. Whitfield, Esq., Mr. TIMOTHY GRADY, to Miss SARAH A. GOUGH, all of Duplin, though formerly of Wayne county, N. C.

DIED,

On Sunday, the 24th July, at the residence of the late John Long, Mrs. ELIZABETH McGARY, in the 72d year of her age. She was for many years a resident of Fayetteville, and was a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church at this place. She bore her sufferings with Christian fortitude and died in the triumphs of Faith.—COM.

In Moore Co., on Monday, the 18th ult., DANIEL R. McIVER, in the 71st year of his age. He was one of the oldest citizens of his neighborhood, having reached that period assigned by the Psalmist as the boundary of man's life. An immediate descendant of those Scotch pioneers who planted Presbyterianism in the Buffalo country, his hand was never wanting in the support of the church of his fathers. He was a kind husband, a tender father, a dutiful citizen and a generous friend. They loved him most who knew him best. His friends like his virtues were many, his enemies like his faults were few.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

BEARING THE UNION.

We thought that political speculators had long ago learned that the Union was not to be treated as a fancy stock, and like Erie or Southern Michigan, "beared," to use the technical term of the stock market, whenever the exigencies of their vocation placed them in a "corner." Years ago predictions of the dissolution of the Union as certain to happen upon the occurring of this or that impending crisis, were a part of the recognized stock in trade of political agitators, and the good people of the country having an earnest veneration for and a high estimation of the invaluable benefits of the confederacy were in the habit of committing themselves to become excited on the subject, and of accepting as facts the dire forebodings which were gotten up and colored with an assemblage of all the horrors of anarchy and civil war, merely to serve a partisan purpose. But the most successful legerdemain loses its effect by repetition, and the trick of dissolving the Union suffered the usual fate. People who at first shuddered at the bare mention of such a catastrophe and were willing to grant or do anything in order to avert its possibility, after a time gained sufficient fortitude to examine into the composition of the phantom that was, like the bugaboo of naughty children, conjured up to frighten them into this or drive them from the other course. And that examination was fatal to the character of the exhibition. The machinery was too transparent, the unreality of the danger too demonstrable to permit the repetition of the farce with any degree of success. Henceforth sensible people laughed when the Union was declared in danger, and the extremists of either section—the General Quattlebums of Whippy Swamp, South Carolina, and the Wendell Phillipses of Massachusetts—were permitted to tear the Union in fragments and carve our national bird into quarters as often as they pleased, without disturbing the peace or injuring the digestion of any appreciable portion of the population on either side of Mason and Dixon's line.

Latterly even these two classes of impracticables have abandoned the subject in disgust, seeming to think that there was nothing more to be got out of it, and that the miserably apathetic people of the two sections were determined to bear with one another in despite of mutual causes of aggression which ought long ago to have set them at each other's throats. What is our surprise then—when this phantom had been sent to repose in the lumber room of the political theatre, apparently so worn out and battered as to be beyond presentation again—to find it furbished up, gaudy with dangers, and bristling with threats, and brought out—where do you suppose, reader? Not in South Carolina, which has been going to desert her sister States and set up for herself at any time within the last half century; not in Mississippi, which dissolves the Union much more punctually than she pays her debts; not in Massachusetts, which is forever engaged in discussing some act of legislative treason; but here, right along side of us, in the city of Washington, which is popularly supposed only to exist because there is a Union.

A newspaper bearing the name of "The States," and that has for some time announced an intention to call itself both "The Union and The States," is the wizard which, in despite its name, has hunted the spectre up from its dignified retirement and now parades it with a gravity that leaves no doubt of its own faith in the appalling qualities of the apparition. "Momentous indeed," we are told, is the aspect of affairs at this conjuncture. Men are beginning to shape their courses for probable eventualities." If "an overwhelming majority in the non-slaveholding States shall be found on the side of Sewardism, it would be to expect self-sacrifices such as no people ever made before alike of honor and of interest, to expect that the South would continue to recognise the bonds of national union." To show that these "eventualities" are not mere chimeras, we are further told that "Senator Davis, the master-spirit of the conservative Administration of Gen. Pierce, has solemnly announced to the citizens of his State, in convention assembled, what his line of action will be in case of the election of a Black Republican; and that announcement met with enthusiastic cheers by his auditory."

Of course if Senator Davis has said this the thing is as good as done, and the Union not worth a year's purchase. The only way in which the dire catastrophe can be avoided is to make way with this terrible man Seward. He is now out of the country, traveling about in Europe, no doubt concocting schemes to sell his country to some of the tyrannies of the Old World, and he ought to be kept out. If he could be proved a naturalized citizen, the Le Clerc letter might be made serviceable in so disguising him as a French Zouave or an Austrian Hulan that his friends could not find him; but failing in this, some other means ought to be adopted to prevent his return. He appears to be the last and only thing that the Union cannot stand, and it is absurd, now that we are safely rid of him, to permit his coming back to knock our happy country to pieces, and to deprive Fourth of July orators of that famous reference to the national bird, who, perched on the Rocky Mountains, grasps the East and West in his talons and fans the North and South with the motion of his magnificent wings. Seward having "left his country for his country's "good," we hope means will be taken to keep him away.

Baltimore American.

A Moderated Public Sentiment.—It is a gratifying fact, indicative of the subsidence of violent sectional feeling, and which augurs well for the future peace of the country, that at the recent "Commencements" of the principal literary institutions at the North, scarcely an allusion has been made to the thread-bare topic of slavery. Abolition orators have either retired from the scenes, or have expended their eloquence on more profitable subjects. At Yale College, the change is particularly marked. Two years ago, at the annual meeting of the alumni, conservative men were shocked by the denunciatory and exceedingly discourteous language employed; and one or two doctors of divinity gained much celebrity on account of their furious invectives. This year there was scarcely a lisp from anti-slavery spokesmen,—the occasion passing off peacefully and fraternally. One or two allusions to the subject of federal relations were such as to receive entire approbation. In these facts we find evidence that the reflecting men of the North have arrived at their "second sober thought." The tirades against Southern men and Southern institutions, and the conversion of pulpits into Kansas batteries, have at length created disgust. The shriekers for freedom are hoarse, sick and discomfited, and their ammunition is gone. It will probably be long before the disgraceful scenes enacted a few years ago in a church at New Haven, including the rifle subscription, will be repeated.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

The Austrian Rule in Lombardy.—Since the Spanish war of succession (1701) Austria has lost and regained Lombardy no fewer than twelve times. On the 11th of July, 1859, she lost it for the thirteenth time.

A pretty girl attended a ball out West recently, decked off in short dress and pants. The other ladies were shocked! She quietly remarked that if they would pull up their dresses about the neck as they ought to be, their skirts would be as short as hers!

MANIFESTO OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR.

The following is a translation of the Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria:

LAXENBOURG, July 15, 1859.

When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the Crown and the honor and welfare of the country have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances with an eagerness which merits my gratitude, which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them, and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest would be victorious.

Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has in this instance again given proofs of its tried heroism and its incomparable perseverance so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having manifested vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they had for a long period been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory, while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and, full of the same courage, maintained a position the possession of which left perhaps a possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained. But for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions it was my duty as a sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and of money much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time. And, notwithstanding, success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well-founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy worthy of acknowledgment which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the Governments and people of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognise the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being prepared for, and which every day might have rendered more grave.

The honor of the Austrians coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her valiant army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain in any event conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiation the three great Powers which have taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the Empire of the greater part of Lombardy. On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people, and these blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth without distraction all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplish—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria by the happy development of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in these days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgements of its bravery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor, and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not alas! returned from the combat.

FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Dr. Hall, in his "Journal of Health," says that very few of the sudden deaths which are said to arise from disease of the heart do really arise from that cause. To ascertain the real origin of sudden deaths, the Doctor says the experiment has been tried in Europe and reported to a scientific congress held at Strasburg. Sixty-six cases of sudden death were made the subjects of a thorough post mortem examination. In these cases only two were found who died from disease of the heart. Nine out of the sixty-six died from apoplexy, while there were forty-six cases of congestion of the lungs; that is, the lungs were so full of blood they could not work, there not being room enough for a sufficient quantity of air to enter to support life. The Doctor goes on to enumerate the causes that may produce congestion of the lungs. They are: cold feet; tight shoes; tight clothing; costiveness; sitting still until chilled through after being warmed by labor or a rapid walk; going too suddenly from a close heated room into the cold air, especially after speaking; and sudden depressing news operating on the blood. These causes of sudden death being known, an avoidance of them may serve to lengthen out valuable lives which would otherwise be lost under the verdict of a heart complaint. That disease is supposed to be incurable, and hence men may not take the pains they would to avoid sudden death if they knew it lay in their power.

Railroad Westward.—Engineers have started on a survey of the Kansas Central railroad. This road extends from Wyandotte, at the junction of the Kansas with the Missouri river, to Fort Riley. The entire distance is one hundred and fifty miles. This is the first railroad survey west of the Missouri river, and constitutes another link in the great railroad chain that shall ultimately link the States on the Pacific to their elder sisters upon the Atlantic.

AN AMATEUR PHRENOLOGIST.

Our neighbor, Colonel S——, tells a capital story of a certain wag in Erie, Pennsylvania, a jolly publican, who contributes a good deal to the life of that pleasant but sometimes obstinate borough. One morning a travelling phrenologist arrived at his inn and took up lodgings. The next day in the village paper appeared an advertisement stating that Professor B—— was in Erie, and would make, "for a consideration," an examination of the heads of the citizens, and accompany the same with accurate and reliable charts of character. For three or four days the calls were scarce, but on the fifth day there was a rush of five or six to the apartments of the Professor.

One morning a countryman entered the inn where the phrenologist had his rooms, and said to the landlord aforesaid:

"Is this the place where the phrenologist holds out, who can tell a man's character by the bumps on his skull?"

"Yes," replied Boniface, with a reserved and dignified manner.

"Wal, I want my potato trap looked into a little. Where is the man?"

"I am the man," said the landlord.

"Oh! you be, eh? Wal, put in, feel o' my bumps and gin us a map. What's the swindle?"

"There is no swindle, sir. Phrenology is a science, sir, a liberal science."

"O yes! 'spect so; but what's the price for feelin' a feller's head?"

"One dollar, with a chart."

"Wal, go it! What do I do? lie down or set up? Does it hurt?"

"Not in the least, sir; take your seat in that chair."

There were four or five morning loungers who checked a laugh as the countryman took his seat, having first, as requested, removed his coat, vest, and neckcloth. The wag of a landlord ran his hands through the hair of the "patient" for a moment, and then said to the bar-tender: "Mr. Flipkins, take a sheet of paper and draw four lines down the whole length, and put down my figures under the head I mention to you." It was done.

"Have you got it?"

"Yes, all right."

"Very well," said the landlord, who went on with an examination which was rougher, perhaps, than there was any necessity for; "Put down Philoprogenitiveness *sixty*."

"Down, sir."

"Very well. Reverence, *two*."

"Booked, sir."

"Comparativeness, *two hundred!*

"What's *that?*" said the victim.

"No matter, sir; you will see on the chart. Caution, *one*—Credulity, 400!

"What's the last bump?" asked the patient.

"Never mind, now; you'll understand it by and by. And now, (to the barkeeper,) Mr. Flipkins, you've put these in separate columns, as usual?"

"Yes, sir."

"Very well; add'em up."

"*Add'em u-u-p-p-p!*" exclaimed the phrenological subject, "is that the way you do?"

"*Of c-o-u-r-s-e!* How else could we get your balance of mind—of intellect?"

"Wal, go ahead!"

"How does it Daboll, Mr. Flipkins?"

"The three columns are equal, foot up precisely the same."

The landlord looked solemnly and sympathisingly towards his subject. "It is very strange," said he, "*but it is so.* Phrenology never lies. You have no predominant character, sir; you have *no* intellectual *status*, you don't know any thing, sir. Excuse me, sir, but I must speak the truth, whether you take a chart or not; but, sir, if there is any truth in phrenology you are a natural fool. Under these circumstances, sir, I can scarcely expect you to keep the chart which you have contracted for; that is a matter of small consequence, as it will be a valuable illustration of an unique species, which I can use in my lectures with real name and residence. The charge of deception in science is one which was never brought against me, and never will be, sir—*never!*

"Oh! never mind, give us the map," said the subject; "here's the swindle, for it is a swindle; but I'd rather pay it than to have you going round the country making a fool of me every where else as you have here, you blasted philoprogenitive humbug you!"

With this explosion the subject retired.

FAIR NOTICE.

ON Friday evening, the 22d July inst., my wife FANNY left my bed and board in my absence, taking her child with her. I hereby forewarn all and every person or persons from trading with her or allowing her to contract debts, expecting me to pay them, or from harboring or boarding her, expecting me to be liable for board—for I neither intend to pay debts of her contracting nor pay board to any person for her; but I intend to enforce the law against any and all persons who may trade with or harbor her. This July the 25th, 1859.

His
SION H. X McAULAY,
mark.

Moore county, Aug. 2, 1859 38*2tpd

Summer Comforts!

REFRIGERATORS;

ICE-CREAM FREEZERS.

Wire Gauze Dish Covers;
100 doz. Yeoman's Fruit Bottles;
Brass B'd Pails and Churns;
Iron do. do. do.;
Sponge and Hip Baths;

Also, new supplies of

WHITE CHINA;

Tumblers, Goblets;
Knives and Forks;
Common Earthen-ware and Wooden-ware.

Just received and on hand at

THE CROCKERY STORE.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30 27itf

KNIVES AND FORKS.

Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks,
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel,
and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand*,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE,

An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-16m

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.

For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 30, 1859. 27-16m

Heavy Swindle.—A planter from North Carolina, named Kivett, purchased in New York, last week, a sewing machine and other articles. He came to this city on Friday, and took up quarters at the Franklin House. While here, some sharpers, of affable manners and insinuating address, volunteered to escort him through the city. On Saturday, they met him by appointment, to conduct him to Fairmount. Then the old story was enacted. They produced a ball and safe, exhibited it to the astonished eyes of their unread victim, and so managed to obtain from him $580 in money, upon the security of a "draft" for $750 on a banking firm in Chicago. The stranger was permitted to win the difference. His chagrin can be imagined, when, on returning to his hotel, he found the draft to be mere waste paper. The police are now on the scent of the sharpers, but with little probability of success. It is believed that the sharpers followed their victim from New York, certain of an opportunity, sooner or later, to deplete his finances.

Phil. North Amer.

Natural history.—A remarkable case of instinct in an animal, happened in Cunnington, Mass., a few weeks ago. A farmer went after his cows; one of them persisted in going the wrong way; after trying awhile to bring her to his mind, he gave up and let her have her own, and followed. She led him to a remote part of the pasture, where he found another cow, cast. Releasing the captive cow, the refractory one willingly returned to the yard.

ANNUAL SETTLEMENTS.

THE Subscribers would remind those indebted to them that this is the period of the year in which it is most convenient and desirable to have a general settlement. They are preparing to forward accounts by mail to those at a distance who owe for books, printing, &c. Those indebted for subscription to the Observer only, will be able to ascertain the amount due by reference to their last receipts.

Persons having accounts against the subscribers will please present them for payment.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1, 1859.

Turnip Seed.

S. J. HINSDALE has received a large supply of FRESH AND GENUINE TURNIP SEED, which were raised this year by D. LANDRETH & SON, Philadelphia, consisting of the following varieties, viz:

"White Flat Dutch," "Large Norfolk,"
"Red Top," "Large White Globe,"
"Hanover."

July 18 S. J. HINSDALE.

Ruta Baga Seed.

FOR sale by
July 25 S. J. HINSDALE.

Black and Green Tea.

JUST received by
July 25 S. J. HINSDALE.
34i

Turnip Seed!

FLAT Dutch; English Norfolk;
Red Top Strap Leaf;
Ruta Baga; Hanover;
Large White Globe.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

Citrate Magnesia.

SELTZER APERIENT;
CONGRESS WATER;
PORTER;
SCOTCH ALE.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

TEAS.

OLD HYSON,
IMPERIAL,
OOLONG,
and YOUNG HYSON.
All of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31i

White Lead.

LINSEED OIL;
WHITE ZINC.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 13 31-i

New Goshen Butter.

15 KEGS—a choice article. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Aug. 1 3618t

$25 REWARD.

STOLEN from my lot on the night of the 23d of July, a BAY HORSE, medium size, six or seven years old, some few marks of gear; his mane hangs on the mounting side; a small knot on one of his ankles, I think on the left fore one. I will give the above reward for proof sufficient to convict any white person of stealing my Horse, or a liberal reward for the delivery of him to me, or any information that will lead to the discovery of him. Address

CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
Manchester, N. C.
Aug. 4 37-

DANIEL D. ORRELL,

(Late Bridge & Orrell.)
MANUFACTURER & WHOLESALE DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS,

STRAW GOODS,
Umbrellas, Parasols, Band-Boxes, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Bonnets, &c.

No. 18 Courtlandt Street,
New York.

(Store formerly occupied by Nelson & Co.)
July 16 32i1m

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81i1yrd

E. MURRAY & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.
Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

PATENT
MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

Warrant it Water-Proof.

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,
General Office, 378 Broadway, New York

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.
June 18 2218m

From the Vergennes (Vt.) Citizen.

Singular Phenomenon.—A volcanic demonstration of considerable local importance took place the other side of the Lake on the 12th inst., an account of which we take from the Elizabethtown Post of last Saturday:

On Tuesday evening of last week a singular geological phenomenon occurred in Essex, about a mile east from Whallonsburgh, on the premises of Mr. Edmund Burt and the farm adjoining.

Early in the evening, a succession of hollow rumbling sounds were heard, which were at first supposed to be thunder; but the absence of all appearances of clouds rendered the rumblings a mystery. In the morning, it was discovered, much to the surprise of those living near that in the place where the river Boquet had flowed the day before, a hill of considerable dimensions now appeared, the river seemed to be pouring into a subterranean cavity, and a large part of a hill in the vicinity had sunk many feet. The upheavings and depressions continued during the day and then subsided; since which all appears quiescent again.

The hill, which arose exactly in the bed of the river, is about four hundred feet in length and twenty feet high sloping off gradually towards the ends. Its width is about fifty feet.

The strata of clay which lay horizontally in the bed of the river, are turned so as to stand nearly perpendicularly.

At a distance of 250 feet from the river, a large portion of a very high bank is broken abruptly off and sunk to a depth of thirty feet. The length of this cleavage is the same as that of the hill in the river bed. It is a curious circumstance that while the bed of the river has been elevated to such an extent, and the neighboring hill has fallen, the river *banks* are wholly undisturbed, and the stream, which is low at present, flows in a narrow channel between the original north bank and the new bank formed by the hill.

The occurrence is remarkable, and will repay a visit from any who are curious in regard to extraordinary phenomena in nature.

Wadhams Mills, July 18th, 1859. G. T. S.

[We believe that the same region was visited some twelve or thirteen years since by a singular manifestation somewhat similar in its action to the one narrated above.]

THE HUSBAND MINDING THE HOUSE.

Once on a time there was a man so surly and cross, he never thought his wife did anything right in the house. So, one evening, in hay-making time, he came home, scolding and swearing, and showing his teeth and making a dust.

"Dear love, don't be so angry; there's a good man," said his goody; "to-morrow let's change our work. I'll go out with the mowers and mow, and you shall mind the house at home."

Yes! the husband thought that would do very well—he was quite willing, he said.

So, early next morning, his goody took a scythe over her neck, and went out into the hay-field with the mowers, and began to mow; but the man was to mind the house, and do the work at home.

First of all, he wanted to churn the butter; but when he had churned a while, he got thirsty, and went down to the cellar to tap a barrel of ale. So, just when he had knocked in the bung, and was putting the tap into the cask, he heard overheard the pig come into the kitchen. Then off he ran up the cellar steps with the tap in his hand, as fast as he could, to look after the pig lest it should upset the churn; but when he got up, and saw the pig had already knocked the churn over, and stood there, routing, and grunting amongst the cream, which was running all over the floor, he got so wild with rage, that he quite forgot the ale barrel, and ran at the pig as hard as he could. He caught it, just as it run out of doors, and gave it such a kick, that piggy lay for dead on the spot. Then all at once remembered he had the tap in his hand; but when he got down to the cellar, every drop of ale had run out of the cask.

Then he went into the dairy and found enough cream left to fill the churn again, and so he began to churn for butter they must have at dinner. When he had churned a bit, he remembered that their milking cow was still shut up in the byre, and hadn't had a bit to eat or a drop to drink all the morning, though the sun was high. Then all at once he thought 'twas too far to take her down to the meadow, so he'd just get her up on the house top—for the house you must know, was thatched with sods, and a fine crop of grass was growing there. Now their house lay close up against a steep down, and he thought if he had laid a plank across to the thatch at the back he'd easily get the cow up.

But still he couldn't leave the churn for there was his little babe crawling about on the floor, "and if I leave it," he thought, "the child is sure to upset it." So he took the churn on his back, and went out with it; but then he thought he'd better first water the cow before he turned her out on the thatch; so he took up a bucket to draw water out of the well, but as he stooped down at the well's brink, all the cream ran out of the churn over his shoulders, and so down into the well.

Now it was near dinner time, and he hadn't even got the butter yet; so he thought he'd best boil the porridge, and filled the pot with water, and hung it over the fire. When he had done that, he thought the cow might perhaps fall off the thatch and break her legs or her neck. So he got up on the house to tie her up. One end of the rope he made fast to the cow's neck, and the other he slipped down the chimney and tied round his own thigh; and he had to make haste, for the water now began to boil in the pot, and he had still to grind the oatmeal.

So he began to grind away; but while he was hard at it, down fell the cow off the house top after all, and as she fell, she dragged the man up the chimney by the rope. There he stuck fast; and as for the cow, she hung half way down the wall, swinging between heaven and earth, for she could neither get down nor up.

And now the goody had waited seven lengths and seven breadths for her husband to come and call her home to dinner; but never a call they had. At last she thought she'd waited long enough, and went home. But when she got there and saw the cow hanging in such an ugly place, she ran up and cut the rope in two with her scythe. But as she did this down came her husband out of the chimney; and so when his old dame came inside the kitchen, there she found him standing on his head in the porridge pot.—*Norse Tales.*

Singular Coincidence.—Capt. Paxton, of the Savannah ship Cocawattee, died at Calcutta, India, on the same day that his wife and three children were wrecked and drowned on the ship Pomona, on the Irish coast. They had taken passage in the Pomona for New York, expecting to meet Capt. Paxton there; but the whole family perished on the same day.

Poland.—A private letter received in London, from Warsaw, dated the 12th inst., announces that the troops encamped there, to the number of 200,000 with the exception of part of the artillery, had marched to the frontiers of Germany under the command of Gen. Prince Bariatinski. It was believed among military men at Warsaw that an understanding had been arrived at between the Emperors of Russia, Austria and France, by which the kingodm of Poland is to be re-established, Venetia secured to Austria, and the frontier of the Rhine to France.

North Carolina College.—This institution, lately incorporated, and located in the village of Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus county, will commence its exercises on the 15th September next. It sprung originally out of the Western Carolina Male Academy, which has been in successful operation for the last four years. Though founded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church, it is under no ecclesiastical restrictions, being altogether catholic and free in all its arrangements and discipline; and hence commends itself to all young men seeking a thorough and finished course of education.

Mount Pleasant is twenty miles from Salisbury, ten miles from Gold Hill, twelve from Albemarle, thirty from Charlotte, and nine from Concord, the nearest railroad station, in one of the most fertile, healthy and moral sections of our State. Its seclusion is altogether favorable for study. By act of the Legislature, all gambling, exhibitions of an immoral tendency, juggling, and the sale of spiritous liquors are prohibited under a heavy penalty, within three miles of the College. The College building is beautifully situated on an eminence, overlooking the village and surrounding country.—*Wadesboro' Argus.*

Arrival Direct.—Among the arrivals reported to-day, we notice with pleasure that of the brig Mary McRae, from Rio de Janeiro, to G. O. Parsley & Co., with two thousand bags Coffee.

We sincerely trust that this enterprise may meet with such encouragement as will justify these parties and others in going into and continuing a direct trade, so much to be desired in every way.

By the way, we have learned from a competent, disinterested party, that this Coffee is of the very best quality—a highly desirable lot in every respect.

Wilmington Journal.

Crops in Beaufort, Pitt and Hyde.—We hear from a gentleman who has recently traveled over a good portion of the County, that the prospects for the corn crop, were never better. In Pitt and Hyde, they are equally encouraging. The cotton crop in Pitt and Beaufort, is a superior one and promises a larger return than usual.—*Washington Dis.*

A Good Crop.—We were informed by a gentleman yesterday, that a crop of 7,000 bushels of prime Wheat has been gathered from one plantation in Davidson County and that it is now ready for shipment. An offer of 90 cents per bushel has been made for the entire crop, at Lexington, N. C., but it has been refused.—*Char. Bulletin.*

Railroad Accident—Heavy Loss of Life.—On the night of the 3d inst., an accident occurred on the Northern Railroad, near Schagicoke, [near Albany, N. Y.,] to the down train due at Albany at 7.25, when passing the bridge over the Tomhannock, by which the cars were precipitated into the creek, a distance of twenty-five feet, into eight feet water. Thirteen persons are reported killed, but no names from the South are reported.

The President's Determination not to be a Candidate.—This resolution of our venerable Chief Magistrate, not taken hastily, we may be sure, and while there was any chance for an opposite course, reminds one of the self-denial related by "Boz" in the Country-Curate, who, having a very small number of friends, no influence at Court, and being of no family, except a very large one of his own, took a solemn vow that, under no circumstances whatever, would he except the vacant bishopric, or permit himself to be decorated with the order of the Garter.—*Balt. Pat.*

The Ailanthus Tree.—A curious fact in relation to the Ailanthus tree related by the Sussex Democrat, has just occurred in Newton. Many years since a flourishing colony of the beautiful half-domestic birds known as martins, were accustomed to inhabit a cage upon the sign post of the Ward House, but when two of these Ailanthus trees, transplanted close by, had grown as high as the cage, the birds left it entirely. On Tuesday last those trees were cut down, and the same afternoon the cage was filled with martins, apparently delighted to regain possession of their old haunt, in which doubtless, many of them first made a break into this world.

The natural instincts of the birds was decidedly superior to the perverted taste of man, who will insist on cultivating this poisonous weed in the most crowded villages of the land.

The Ailanthus Tree.—In this city, as well as many others, we notice that the relative merits and demerits of the ailanthus tree, with which some of our streets are shaded, are being discussed. Not only has their use as a shade tree been the subject of consideration, but their effect on the general health of the community in which they are located. As a shade tree, it at least possesses two excellent qualities—that of flourishing luxuriantly among paving stones, and of being free from vermin, but it is very much doubted whether that should be deemed important enough to allow of their use as a street shade tree.

The result of recent investigation into the qualities of this tree by the School of Medicine in France, may not be inappropriately introduced in this connection. It was then ascertained that its bark contained a volatile oil, which was so deleterious in its effects that the assistants who had the evaporation of the extract under their care would be seized with vertigo and vomiting whenever they came in contact with the vapors.

There is no doubt that it is on account of the natural evaporation of this powerful oil that so many object to having the tree near their residences. The well known unpleasant, herbaceous odor of its flowers should have long since caused it to be discarded; but when it is thus proved that under the influence of our warm summer months, unpleasant consequences may ensue, it would be wise to have as few near our habitations as possible. That these exhalations are of a poisonous as well as disagreeable nature, is further proved by the number of flies and other insects found under this tree at seasons, as also by their sickening effect on delicate persons, particularly children.

Thorburn, Bridgeman, Downing, and other horticulturists and landscape gardeners unanimously condemn the practice of planting the ailanthus, a rank, overgrown weed at best, and propose other trees indigenous to our soil, of as quick a growth, alike valuable for their shade and beauty, their flowers and fragrance, enduring for generations, and, when not otherwise needed, furnishing at least good timber. As compared with other trees, it would be difficult to assign any good reason for the preference of it as a shade tree. The propriety of its being used as a shade tree in Washington, where, of all places, the streets should be lined with trees of a luxuriant foliage and of a nature not detrimental to health, will not admit of much favorable comment.—*States.*

Steam on Common Roads.—The running of steam engines on common roads, though new in this country, has been tested in England. There is an engine running daily from Manchester to a colliery, eight miles distant. The road is undulating, and has several sharp curves, yet the engine draws five four-wheeled wagons, containing thirty tons weight.

"Old Dr. James," the retired physician, is letting the balance of his sands run out in England and advertises regularly in the *Times* and other papers as willing to communicate for *stamps*.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 8, 1859.

THE ELECTION.—The memorable "slow race" between two Whig candidates in the Guilford District, several years ago, has found a parallel in the recent contest between two Democrats in this District. The returns show a remarkably small vote, and the hustings presented a still more remarkable air of quiet, caused by the absence of bad liquor and consequent freedom from bad blood. At this place nobody "gin a treat," nobody was drunk, nobody quarreled, nobody fought, and nobody shouted, during the day or at its close.

In Wilmington, the Journal says, "We do not believe that we ever saw so quiet an election day in Wilmington. There was absolutely *no* excitement, and when the vote was counted out, there was but one person besides the justice and pollholders in the house. The vote was, as a matter of course, a very small one, 271 being the whole. Of these Hon. Warren Winslow received 224; Col. M. J. McDuffie 43; 4 were scattering."

Fayetteville precinct could have given 250 votes more than it did, but Wilmington we suppose could have polled 900. The falling off there is most remarkable, and means more than meets the eye.

It will be seen that Gov. Winslow is re-elected by an overwhelming majority even of the small vote polled.

A CHEERING RESULT.—We offer our heartfelt congratulations to the Whigs of the State and of the country on the triumph achieved over Democracy on Thursday last. Two years ago the Whigs elected one solitary member of Congress. Mr. Clingman's subsequent promotion to the Senate afforded an opportunity to redeem the Mountain District, the old Gibraltar of Whiggery, which had never been captured in fair fight, but was surrendered by a traitor. This gave us two members at the close of the late Congress. Now we have certainly elected THREE, and almost certainly FOUR. The returns in another column place beyond a doubt the election of Gilmer, Vance, and Leach, and give us reason to hope that Smith is also elected. The Whig gain counts by thousands of votes.

The election of Gilmer by probably treble his former majority, calls for special remark and thankfulness. The dastardly means resorted to to destroy him have reacted upon his enemies. The sober people of North Carolina cannot be brought to believe that he is unfaithful to his State and his section whose every interest and feeling are identified with their own. They have rebuked the slander. They have endorsed his integrity by trebling his majority, in a contest with his old opponent, and that opponent aided by one who has been prominent in the Whig ranks, and who still claims to belong there, whose every vote it was hoped would be a vote abstracted from the strength of Gilmer, and whose bitter charges against Gilmer of a breach of faith were expected to be fatal to his success. Let us all rejoice, not only that a good man and a sound Whig and a distinguished Representative has been re-elected, but that the foul charge of unfaithfulness to the South has been rebuked. That is the resort of the Democratic leaders whenever hard run to put down better men than themselves. Let them understand that it has been used till it has lost its potency.

The Whigs had but five candidates in the field, and one of these came out near the close of the canvass, with no expectation of success, either by himself or his friends. We claim, therefore, that they have done nobly to elect three, and we believe four, out of the five.

It is time for the Whig party of North Carolina to show itself once more as a power in the State, to buckle on its armor for future struggles and future triumphs, to regain the ascendancy which it ought never to have lost. The corruptions and extravagance of the democracy are telling upon the public mind, not, perhaps, with the whirlwind force of 1840, but with such effect as to foreshadow a similar downfall of the corrupt party. Every Whig will feel inspirited by the present result, and be ready to do his whole duty when his country shall again call upon him.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

2d District. THOMAS RUFFIN, Democrat.
3d " WARREN WINSLOW, "
4th " L. O'B BRANCH, "
5th " JOHN A. GILMER, Whig.
6th " JAMES M. LEACH, Whig.
7th " BURTON CRAIGE, Democrat.
8th " Z. B. VANCE, Whig.

ALL SATISFIED.—The Salem Press and the Winston Sentinel, which have been carrying on a furious war over Leach and Scales, from their batteries situated about a mile apart in the two flourishing towns of Salem and Winston, both brought out their great guns over the result in their own county of Forsyth. The Press shoots over a reduction of 59 in the democratic majority, whilst the Sentinel fires away because it has any majority, however reduced. The gun in the Press looks bright and new, as if our brother Whig had not had frequent occasion to use it; whilst the Sentinel's looks dingy, as if it was no longer fit for use. We think it might have been spared on the present occasion, and hope the Sentinel will have no further need of it.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We return our hearty thanks to the friends in various parts of the State who have so promptly advised us of the Election results. Never before have we had such full returns for our first paper after the election. Only one District is left in doubt.

The pressure upon our columns of the large mass of election returns put in type this morning obliges us to omit for the present some communications, editorials, &c.

WAKULLA.—Calvin Black, Esq., is the Postmaster at this new office in Robeson county. Mail matter should be directed *via* Gilopolis.

DIVIDEND.—The Commercial Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of 4½ per cent.

THE SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Fall Circuits, we learn, have been arranged as follows:

Edenton,	Judge Manly.	
Newbern,	"	Saunders.
Raleigh,	"	Shepherd.
Hillsboro',	"	Dick.
Wilmington,	"	Caldwell.
Salisbury,	"	Heath.
Morganton,	"	Bailey.

Turning over the pages of the "Laws of North Carolina, 1858–9," we find an act fixing the Superior Courts in our neighboring county of Harnett. There are to be two terms annually; "One of which shall be held on the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in February, and the other on the Monday preceding the Monday next before the last Monday in August." The first term will be held this month, on the first of the three Mondays mentioned in the last part of the clause quoted. That is, in plain English, on Monday next the 15th inst.

The Courts for this Circuit then,—Judge Caldwell presiding—will be held as follows:

Harnett,	Monday,	August 15.
Moore,	"	" 22.
Montgomery,	"	" 29.
Stanly,	"	September 5.
Anson,	"	" 12.
Richmond,	"	" 19.
Robeson,	"	" 26.
Bladen,	"	October 3.
Columbus,	"	" 10.
Brunswick,	"	" 17.
New Hanover, (2 weeks)	"	" 24.
Sampson,	"	November 7.
Cumberland,	"	" 14.

A NEW NORTH CAROLINA MANUFACTURE.—We saw a few days ago, at the store of Messrs. Geo. W. Williams & Co., 100 dozen pairs of Brogans, part of a lot of 1000 dozen pairs ordered by that firm, from the Manufactory of Messrs. W. Carter & Son, in Chatham county, N. C. We are informed that planters in this county who had used the shoes of Messrs. Carter, will now have no others. They are sold at the same price as the Northern, but are better made, and of better Leather, the upper leather being tanned by Messrs. Carter, as the sole leather would be if they could tan enough of both kinds.

We refer the reader to the advertisements of Messrs. Carter & Son, and of Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., sincerely trusting that the enterprise will meet with complete success.

SEASONABLE RAINS.—This part of the State had begun to suffer from drought, when copious and refreshing rains fell on Friday last. The prospect of crops is very good, we believe. In many parts of the State the drought has been long and severe. We hope that these rains have been general.

A late Richmond Whig says,—

"We regret to learn that a severe and protracted drought is prevailing in the fine agricultural region extending from Roanoke county to the North Carolina line in Pittsylvania and over into North Carolina. This district embraces the finest tobacco growing lands in the two States. That crop will be seriously injured. Corn, too, is suffering greatly. A farmer from Halifax expressed the opinion to us yesterday that no amount of rain now would make half a crop in that county."

NEW COACH.—We were pleased to see in the street on Saturday last, an elegant new Coach for the Warsaw line. See advertisement.

The new Coaches for the Raleigh and High Point lines are expected in a few days.

GAS STOCK.—Ten shares of stock in the Raleigh Gas Company were sold at auction in Raleigh on the 29th ult. at $114 25 each—a handsome premium on the cost. This is encouraging to stockholders in the Fayetteville Gas Company, for the two are situated alike, each being leased for five years at a rent of 12 per cent. per annum on the cost.

THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The whole number of stockholders in the new Bank of North Carolina is said to be 420—the average amount taken (excluding the State and University subscriptions) being about $3650 to each individual stockholder. It is said that only six of the 420 had failed to pay their first instalment.

The Newbern Progress states that about $90,000 has been subscribed to the Bank in that place most of it since the books were re-opened. The books will finally close on the 31st inst.

N. C. & ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—The last Legislature, we see by the "Laws," directed Hon. Henry T. Clark and Hon. Thos. Settle, Speakers of the two Houses, to appoint four commissioners to make an examination into the affairs of this Road. The commissioners are authorized to send for persons and papers, to examine witnesses on oath, &c.; and the Sheriffs of the State are to execute any process issued under penalty of $500. Witnesses not attending to be fined or imprisoned.

The commissioners are allowed their expenses and $3 per day. Sheriffs, other officers, and witnesses allowed the usual compensation.

The commissioners are to make their report as soon as practicable to the Governor. The report and the evidence the Governor is to have published in two Raleigh papers, and to cause copies to be laid before the Internal Improvement Board and the next Legislature.

The commissioners have not yet been announced.

COL. J. W. THOMAS.—This gentleman has published a Card in the Greensborough Patriot pretty effectually disproving the story that Gov. Ellis had bought him over to the Democratic party by a recent appointment conferred on him. He closes as follows:—

"I expect to stand firm on the Whig platform long after many who are now troubled about me have bargained, sold and delivered themselves over to the strongest party of the country—what ever that party may be. And you mark this, that those who make the most noise about men being bought and sold, will be the first to trade themselves. As to this Congressional district, I only remark, that whatever may be the result, I shall give Gen. Leach a cordial support."

FLORIDA CROPS.—A letter to the Editors from Morrison's Mills, Alachua County, Florida, dated July 11, says that Corn Crops in that section are light this year on account of the drought—cotton crops fine.

Another letter to the Editors from Gainesville, Fla., gives the same account of corn and Sea Island cotton crops.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

FIRST DISTRICT.

The returns are as yet few, but favorable to Mr. Smith, the able Whig candidate. We trust and believe that he is elected. Our Whig friends were assured of success if Halifax and Northampton did not give Democratic gains, and instead they have made Democratic losses.

	1859. Shaw.	Smith.	1857. Shaw.	Smith.
Halifax,	maj. 194	000	maj. 198	000
Northampton,	" 159	000	" 182	000
Hertford,	maj 186		maj 182	

Smith's gain 26. Shaw's majority 2 years ago in the District 38. Ten counties to hear from.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Democrat, is re-elected without opposition. At various places in the District there were votes for Hon. R. S. Donnell, C. C. Clark and others.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	Winslow, Dem.	McDuffie, Dem.
Cumberland,	593	295
Harnett,	451	109
Robeson,	466	138
Richmond,	(not heard from.)	
Bladen,	461	196
Brunswick,	(not heard from.)	
Columbus,	272	96
New Hanover,	788	90
Duplin,	780	67
Sampson,	598	104
	4409	1095

Winslow's majority so far, 3314. It will probably reach 4000.

Robeson County.—2 Precincts to hear from.

Letter to the Editors of Observer, dated

WHITEVILLE, N. C., Aug. 5, 1859.

GENTLEMEN:—Enclosed you will find the account of votes in Columbus County. Winslow 272; McDuffie 96; A. J. Jones 32; T. D. McDowell 10; D. B. Baker 2; A. Smith 1.

One precinct yet to hear from, supposed that Winslow will get a majority there.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hon. L. O'B. Branch is of course re-elected by a large majority over Linn B. Sanders, Ind. Democrat. The vote is small. Wake gives Branch 1367, Sanders 688; Warren 415 to 53; Orange 111 majority; Johnston 314 do; Franklin and Granville large majorities.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	1859. Williams.	Gilmer.	Waddell.	1857. Wil.	Gil.
Person,	000	000	000	560	277
Caswell,	300m.	000	000	694	155
Alamance,	679	576	2	796	495
Chatham,	852	983	47	1022	1012
Randolph,	427	1203	00	635	1067
Guilford,	468	2047	1	460	1563
Moore,	559	529	28	474	510
Montgomery,	178	686	1	204	613
	3463	6024	74	4845	5692
		3463			4845
Gilmer's maj.		2561			847

With Person to hear from, which will reduce it to about 2200.

Letters to the Editors of the Observer, dated

MILTON, N. C., Aug. 4th, 1859.

I send you the *official* vote for Congress at this precinct, the polls having just closed.

Williams 74. Gilmer 42. Waddell a grand glorious, gloomy and peculiar ☹! The vote at this precinct stood two years ago, (when it was considered a very small turn out of the sovereigns,) Williams 83. Gilmer 40.

Yours in a great hurry,
A WHIG DYED IN THE WOOL.

GRAHAM, Aug. 5.

I hasten to inform you of the result of the election in this County: Gilmer 576, Williams 679; majority 103. Two years ago Williams' majority was 301. The Whigs anticipate a glorious triumph for Gilmer. But poor Waddell! let the mantle of charity cover his infirmity. 'Tis said he got 2 votes in the County.

The election passed off quietly.

We are suffering terribly for rain. A continued drought of over six weeks has ruined the corn crop and vegetation generally. The prospect is poor indeed. The wheat crop is good, the yield large, and the grain firm.

COMPANY'S SHOPS, Alamance Co., Aug. 6.

Dear Sirs:—The following is the official vote of this county, except two precincts, and they are believed to be correct:—

	Gilmer.	Williams.	Waddill.
Graham,	148	186	1
Burnt Shop,	59	29	
Thompson's,	29	48	
J. R. Holt's	153	65	
Albright's,	10	23	
Boon's Station,	33	26	
Summer's,	6	30	Not official.
Morton's,	15	77	
Faucett's	30	70	Not official.
Lea's	41	64	1
Cumming's,	43	55	
Totals,	567	673	2

Maurice is not very popular in the upper counties. Gen'l Leach elected without a doubt. Rejoice with us.

PITTSBORO', Aug. 5.

I have sent you by the first opportunity the official vote of this county.

John A. Gilmer 983; S. E. Williams 852; M. Q. Waddell 47; Nathan Hill 9. Gilmer's maj. 131.

ASHEBOROUGH, Aug. 6.

I hasten to give you all the information that I can as to the election in this District:

Randolph—Gilmer 1203, Williams 427, Waddell 00.

TROY, MONTGOMERY Co., Aug. 5.

We have no correct returns from all the precincts, but the vote as heard so far, all official but two: Gilmer 686, Williams 178, Waddell 1.

CARTHAGE, Aug. 6.

The Election here passed off very quietly. The vote polled is small, more than 300 under a full vote.

The official vote is as follows.—

	Gilmer.	Williams.	Waddell.
Carthage,	96	150	4
McNeill's,	29	90	3
Tysor's,	39	8	2
Sloan's,	118	98	12
Pocket,	62	42	1
Sanders',	37	49	1
Sand Hills,	18	47	00
Sheffield's,	74	31	00
Ritter's,	56	44	00
	529	559	23

We have had fine rains here and I suppose that there must have been good rains on last night in all this section of country.

The growing crop though much injured by drought will be greatly benefitted by the late rains.

Another friend in Carthage, sending us the vote, says that the Whigs did not turn out, or Gilmer would have received 100 maj. in Moore.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	1859. Scales.	Leach.	1857. Scales.	Puryear.
Stokes,	000	000	768	453
Forsyth,	1061	955	1042	877
Rockingham,	000	000	1401	382
Davidson,	798	1470	767	1037
Davie,		225 maj	398	548
Yadkin,	000	000	668	842
Surry,	924	608	938	530
Iredell,	472	1583	398	1109
Alexander,		190 maj.	417	401
Ashe,	000	000	892	771
	3250	5026	7679	6950

Leach's majority, so far, 1776, a gain of 1224. Stokes, Rockingham, Yadkin and Ashe remain to be heard from; if they vote as before, Gen. Leach's majority will be about 600 in the District. It is only fair to presume, however, that he will gain in these counties as in the others, and that his majority may be nearly 1000.

Letters to the Editors of the Observer, dated

FARMINGTON, Davie Co., N. C., Aug. 5.

The vote at this precinct was for Leach 186, Scales 26; Leach's majority 160. Leach's majority in this county will be 225 or more, which will be a gain of 75 votes or more.

SALEM, Aug. 5, 1859.

You will find all the election news I have in the Press up to 8 o'clock, P. M.

Forsyth only official; but the other statements reliable. The gain of 200 in Alexander is confirmed. The vote in Surry is summed up; details not received; Leach 603, Scales 924—gain 82.

In Stokes there are also gains; but full returns not received.

Not a word from the other counties. Leach's election is *beyond a doubt*.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Craige.	Walkup.
Mecklenburg,	777	411
Gaston,	702	96
Union,	664	353
Lincoln,	247 maj.	
Stanly,	68	771
Anson,		maj. 510
Rowan,	853	760
Cabarrus,	350	494
	3661	3395

Catawba and Cleveland to hear from, which will largely increase Mr. Craige's majority.

Letter to the Editors dated

CHARLOTTE, Aug. 5.

Dear Sirs:—Below I give you the vote in Mecklenburg and Gaston:—

	Craige.	Walkup.
Mecklenburg,	777	411
Gaston,	702	96

As compared with the contest between Stowe and Craige, showing a gain of 50 in Mecklenburg and 22 in Gaston for Craige.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The following letter from a friend at Morganton assures us beyond all doubt of Mr. Vance's re-election by a majority much larger than that a year ago—large enough then for a reasonable man, (2049):

MORGANTON, Aug. 5.

Good news from the old Western Reserve! Clingman's power is gone, and the Old Guard can be relied on in future.

Below you will find a few returns from our District. Vance is elected by a majority of at least 3000 votes:

	Vance.	Coleman.	Vance gain.
Burke,	145 m.		174
Caldwell,	320 "		92
McDowell,	120 "		145
Rutherford & Polk,	200 "		25

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Fayetteville,	277	212
Rockfish,	67	11
Seventy-first,	25	20
Quwhiffle,	30	8
Kingsbury,	28	12
Black River,	27	3
Flea Hill,	30	9
Lock's Creek,	20	4
Cedar Creek,	24	10
Gray's Creek,	39	2
John Munroe's,	26	4
	593	295

HARNETT COUNTY.

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Barbecue,	51	50
U. L. River,	50	51
Stewart's Creek,	41	1
Averasboro',	54	1
Grove,	42	1
Neill's Creek,	111	2
Buckhorn,	97	3
	446	109
	109——337 maj.	

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Lumberton,	130	34
Howell's,	43	1
St. Paul's,	74	12
Red Banks,		maj. 15
White House,	28	7
Philadelphus,	8	5
Britt's,	20	0
Sterling's,	36	4
McPhaul's,	68	28
Lumber Bridge,	64	32

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

	Winslow.	McDuffie.
Sandy Run	66	1
Masonboro'	19	4
Piney Woods	62	2
Long Creek	97	21
South Washington	64	8
Lower Black River	32	2
Middle Sound	25	0
Wilmington	224	43
Holly Shelter	55	00
Upper Black River	47	9
Rocky Point,	66	00
Federal Point	6	00
Caintuck,	26	00
	789	90

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.—A friend at Branchville writes us a graphic description of an awful scene on the railroad between Branchville and Augusta. A locomotive exploded, killing five persons, employees on the road, scattering bodies and limbs in every direction. There was no train attached, and no one was spared to tell more of the tale than the mangled remains divulged. The explosion was heard for miles around, and some plates were thrown from the shelves in a house a mile distant. We have not room for the letter.

Personal.—We had the pleasure a day or two since of taking by the hand Benj. F. Atkins, Esq., formerly of Cumberland, but for the last ten years a citizen of Texas. Mr. Atkins is in excellent health and spirits. His numerous friends in this State will be glad to see him, and to learn that he has prospered in his new home.—*Standard.*

WESTERN ELECTIONS.—*Kentucky.*—The returns are not full, but the telegraph reports that Mr. Magoffin, Democrat, is elected Governor, and that the Legislature is Democratic by a small majority. To Congress, 8 Democrats and 2 Opposition are elected. No change in any respect.

Alabama.—The Democrats have elected the Governor, a majority of the Legislature and all the Congressmen. No change.

Tennessee.—Mr. Netherland, Whig candidate for Governor, has made very large gains so far as heard from, and it is hoped that he is elected. So far as heard one Democrat and four Whigs are elected to Congress—two of the Whigs gains.

Texas.—Sam Houston, independent, is far ahead of Gov. Runnells, the present incumbent and Democratic nominee, so far as heard from.

THE NEW COTTON CROP.—In announcing the arrival of two bales of new cotton from Texas, the first of the present season, received on the 28th ult., the New Orleans Delta says that the most prudent business men of that city set down the new crop as largely over four millions of bales, much the greatest in the history of this marvelous product. The weather has been unusually favorable and the planters have abundant resources. Never, says the Delta, were the prospects of the South brighter.

It certainly must be a question whether, with such an enormous crop, prices can be maintained. They certainly would not be, but for the vastly increased wealth of the South which enables it in some measure to control the market, and for the abundance of gold all over the world, appreciating all kinds of produce in proportion as money is depreciated.

FRANKING.—A Mr. W. D. Phillips, until lately a clerk in one of the Departments, was tried at Washington City a few days ago, charged with counterfeiting the frank of Mr. Senator Douglas to a number of letters placed in the Washington city post office to be sent to different parts of the country by mail. The charge was proved conclusively by Judge Douglas, and others, all friends of the accused. But it appearing that the prisoner used the frank, not to cheat the government out of the postage but to deceive the Western public into a confidence in him as a Washington City claim agent, he was acquitted by the jury. Judge Douglas testified to his willingness to have allowed the accused to use his name as a reference but also to his unwillingness to allow him the use of his frank, as he did not himself use it for private purposes.

The counsel for the defence "contended that this ought not to be the first prosecution of this kind, but that it ought to commence in the folding rooms of Congress, where millions of documents are franked every year by boys and other persons not members of Congress." Our readers may remember that we suggested this fact as accounting for some charges preferred against Whig members of Congress from the South. If the boys in the folding room frank so freely, there are plenty of Hon. members to induce them to do so with a bad purpose.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1859.

A Crisis in our Mexican Relations.—A new crisis is being turned up in our relations with Mexico. The President has called a meeting of the cabinet to day, to consider the dispatches from Minister McLane, in relation to the treaty with the constitutional government of Mexico.

It is reliably ascertained that several months ago the Miramon government *invited France and England to assume the protectorate of Mexico*, but they have given no response to the proposition.—*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Express.*

MARRIED,

In Dallas county, Arks., on the 3d July, by A. F. Kendall, Esq., HENRY PARKER, formerly of Stanly, N. C., to Miss MARY SIMPSON, formerly of Union, N. C.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on the 4th inst., after a lingering illness of consumption, Mrs. MARGARET W. MALLETT, wife of Charles B. Mallett, Esq., and only child of the late John W. Wright, in the 39th year of her age. Her life was a beautiful illustration of virtue and piety inherited from her father; and she died in full faith of a "rest" from the racking pains of an almost life-long and incurable disease.

In Cahawba, Ala., on the 4th inst., GEORGE SMITH, formerly of this place, aged 30 years.

At Spartanburg, S. C., July 17, in the 17th year of his age, JOHN J. SMITH, son of Joseph P. and Mary Smith, formerly of Wadesborough, N. C.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Aug 6—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G Lauder, T Dixon, J M Worth & Son, J & N A Cameron, S Edwards, R Mitchell, H McDonald, A A McKethan, Rockfish Co, J C Stedman & Co, Tyson, Kelly & Co, G Makepeace, Mrs M Banks, J N Smith, H L Muse, W Aumand, H B Cox, Caddell & Cole, N R Bryan, D Anderson, Myrover & Wightman, J Martin, A J Woodward, J M Vann, S C Hackney, J W Horn, J & D G Worth, M W Jessup, T Dean, G W Sperling, O S Baldwin & Co, E T Barry & Co, J T Boswell, Holmes & Robinson, N B Clegg & Bro.

Orrell's Line. Aug. 7 and 8, Str's Sun and Southerner, with Goods for Pemberton & Sloan, D & W McLaurin, J H Roberts & Co, A G Thornton, E F Moore, J M Vann, J R McDuffie, P Taylor.

Lutterloh's Line. Aug. 7—Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for sundry persons.

Fresh Crackers.

SODA, BUTTER, ARROWROOT and SUGAR Crackers,—direct from Newbern,—at No. 6 Green St.
MRS. M. BANKS.
Aug. 8 38-2t

Corn, Coffee, Sugar, &c.

1000 BUSHELS CORN;
40 Bags COFFEE—Rio, Java and Laguira;
N. O. SUGAR;
CLARIFIED Do.;
CRUSHED Do.;
20 Bbls. WHISKEY;
5 Hhds. BACON—Sides and Shoulders.
Just received and for sale low for CASH.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
Aug. 8, 1859 38-2w

20 Boxes English Dairy Cheese.

JUST received and for sale by
MRS. M. BANKS,
No. 6 Green Street.
Aug 8 38-2t

Brig Mary MacRae Arrived!

2000 BAGS COFFEE, ("Superior," and "Good Firsts" Rio classification,) received direct from Rio and for sale at New York rates by
O. G. PARSLEY & CO.
Wilmington, Aug. 5. 38-2w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned give notice that there is no partnership now existing under the name of Palmer & Barber or Barber & Palmer.
J. J. PALMER.
R. D. PALMER.
Gulf, Chatham Co., Aug. 6, 1859. 38-3tpd

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—August 8.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	13 a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8 a 8½
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11½ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	60 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED.	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 87½ a 0 00
Bro. Sheetings	8½ a 10	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	11 a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 6 85	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 60	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 6 85	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 6 10	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 40 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 10 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	38 a

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Flour—We note an advance of 10 cents on the bbl. Continues to arrive slowly. Sales were made on Saturday at 6 75 for Super.

Turpentine—Arrives more freely, and sells readily at above quotations.

Spirits—Market firm at above figures, not much coming in at present.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—August 6, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin $3, Yellow 2 90. Spirits 41. No other transactions.

During the week, 4200 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits 1800 bbls. as above. Rosin, about 5000 bbls. Common 1 25, No. 1, 2 50 to 3 50. Bacon, 1000 lbs. N. C., at 13 for hog round, 14 for hams. 2d hand Spirits bbls. 1 60—90 days. No other transactions reported.

At New York, Flour declined; Southern 5 30 to 6 60. Wheat unsettled; red 1 30 to 1 36, white 1 55 to 1 65. Corn dull and nominal. Spirits dull at 45. Rosin firm. Cotton without animation; sales of 1500 bales on Thursday and Friday; middling uplands 12½.

IMPORTATIONS

FOR THE FALL OF 1859.

THE subscribers have received most of their purchases for the approaching Fall Trade, embracing a large and general assortment of

Groceries, Hollow-Ware,
By the Ton or less;
Sole Leather, Calf Skins, Shoe Findings,
With articles generally wanted for manufacture of Shoes:
SADDLERY,
In great variety, and SADDLERY HARD-WARE.

They have also added largely by Direct Importation from the Manufacturers in Europe to their

HARD-WARE & CUTLERY

Department, by which they are enabled to save to their customers the Northern Jobbers' Profits, and they are disposed to sell at a small advance on cost on their usual terms. They solicit an examination of their goods by the Trade generally.

In addition to the above variety of Goods, which in the aggregate constitute one of the largest if not

The Largest Stock to be Found in North Carolina,

the undersigned are Sole Agents in this place for Mess. Wm. Carter & Son, of Chatham Co., for the sale of their

SUPERIOR BROGANS.

Messrs. C. & Son are manufacturing Shoes from Leather tanned by themselves—except the outer sole; they have all the recent improvements in machinery, and are making

A Shoe That Planters Will Find Superior

in every respect to any ever offered for sale in this section, and at a reasonable price. Call and see!!
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.
August 8, 1859 38-

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

HOLMES & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
Aug 5, 1859. 38-1y

NOTICE.

FOR the future we will call for ladies and children and deliver the same at their residences within the corporate limits of the Town, who take passage on our lines of Stages. Male passengers will be received at the Stage Office, and delivered at their respective homes in the corporation. Each passenger will be allowed 60 lbs. of baggage free of charge.
HOLMES & ROBINSON,
Cont'rs Warsaw Line.
C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Cont'rs Raleigh Line.
Fayetteville, Aug. 5, 1859. 38-2mpd

Grapes! Grapes!! Grapes!!!

AS we have erected a large stone Cellar and Press for the purpose of Manufacturing and Refining Wine, we would like to buy, in addition to the production of our own vines, from 100 to 1000 bushels of Grapes. Liberal prices will be paid, according to kind and quality and ripeness of the Grapes. The Grapes must be perfectly ripe, and free from rot or green. Scuppernong, Muscadine, Bullace or Catawba will be preferred, and higher prices paid for them than for other kinds. We do not wish to receive them in lots less than five bushels. The Grapes must be delivered the next day after gathering.
STEDMAN & HORNE.
Aug. 6 38-1m

NOTICE.

I HAVE most positively determined to change my business during the ensuing Fall, and am still offering my property in this County for sale. This property was advertised during last Summer, but the sale was postponed at the suggestion of friends. I now renew the advertisement, and propose to offer the whole at Public Auction on Thursday, the 20th day of October next. This sale will embrace

2508 Acres of Valuable Farming Land,

well supplied with Buildings which are of much value; the Crop of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, Oats, Wheat, Rye, &c.; Sixty Head of Cattle, One Hundred and Fifty Head of Hogs; Eight Head of Horses and Mules, Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

I would prefer an earlier sale, and to effect it will sell privately, should purchasers desire it. Or I will rent out the Lands to a good farmer for a term of four years, as there is no probability of its falling in price.

Should any arrangement of this kind be made, due notice of the fact will be made public; otherwise, the whole will be offered publicly on the 20th of October, and to accommodate all, the Land will be offered in very small parcels, with the privilege to enlarge.

I am also disposed to sell from TWENTY-FOUR to THIRTY-FOUR YOUNG NEGROES, in families or all together, at fair market prices.
W. D. PEARSALL.
Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C. July 29 38*2tpd

TAKEN UP.

A SMALL BAY HORSE, with black legs, mane and tail; about 8 years old, and in good working condition. The owner will please come forward, prove property and take him away.
C. D. NIXON.
Kingsbury, Cumberland co., Aug. 4 38*3t

North Carolina College.

MT. PLEASANT, CABARRUS COUNTY, N. C.

THIS promising Institution exhibits a course of Study inferior to none in our State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system.

The expenses are less than those of any similar Institution in the entire South. This arises in part from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy section of the country and in a wealthy and moral community.

The exercises will open on the 28th of Sept'r next, and continue without intermission, except an examination and literary contest during the week including the 22d of Feb'y.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, (which is intended to prepare young men thoroughly for the College Classes,) for board, tuition, room-rent, washing, fuel, &c., for the year, $107 00

In the College Department, do. do. 115 00

☞ ONE-HALF INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

For farther particulars address, for Circular,
Col. JOHN SHINPOCH, Sec. of Board,
or Rev. D. H. BITTLE,
Pres't N. C. College.

Mt. Pleasant, N. C., July 28, 1859. 34-4t

METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE.

JAMESTOWN, GUILFORD COUNTY, N. C.

THE first session of this Institution, under the patronage of the North Carolina Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence on Thursday the 14th of July.

The most competent Teachers will be employed in every department, and the course of instruction will be thorough and complete, embracing all the branches usually taught in the best female schools.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:

One-half payable on the entrance of the student, and the other at the close of the session, are as follows:—

Board, including fuel and washing,	$87 50
Collegiate course,	15 00
Primary department,	10 00

Music, Languages and Ornamentals at the usual rates.

For further information apply to the President.
W. C. LIPSCOMB, Jr.

July 1, 1859 28*-6t

GLEN ANNA FEMALE SEMINARY.

THOMASVILLE, DAVIDSON CO., N. C.

THE annual Commencement will be on the 27th and 28th of JUNE. The Fall Session will commence on the last WEDNESDAY in JULY, and close December 20th, 1859. Spring Session will open on the 2d TUESDAY in January, and close May 31st, 1860.

This is the cheapest school in the State of its grade. Our course is thorough—both solid and ornamental. Board, exclusive of washing and lights $6 per month. English course $5 to $15. Music on Piano and Guitar $20. *No charge for Instruments, Maps, Fuel or Servants.* Ornamentals, Latin and French, $5 each. We hope all pupils will be present at the opening of the session, so as to be classed, but will be received at any time, and charged to the end of the session. Our corps of Teachers is complete

For further particulars and Catalogues address
J. W. THOMAS,
President Board Trustees.

June 17, 1859. 24*9t

New Volumes, July 1859.

The American Phrenological Journal.

DEVOTED to Phrenology, Physiology, Mechanism, Education, Agriculture, the Natural Sciences, and General Intelligence, is profusely Illustrated with Engravings, and published Monthly at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. Every Family, and especially all young men and women should have a copy.

The Water-Cure Journal.

Devoted to Physiology, Hydropathy, and the Laws of Life and Health. Guide to Health and Longevity. Published monthly, at One Dollar a year; 10 copies for $5. These Journals are too well known to need special description.

☞ $3—For Three Dollars, a copy of both Journals and Life Illustrated will be sent for one year; for Two Dollars, half a year.

Specimen numbers sent gratis on application.

Agents Wanted—Address FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New York.

July 1 28*7tpd

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

In Equity.—Original Bill.

C. W. Wooley, Adm'r, vs. Colin McRae and others.

IT appearing to my satisfaction that the Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly, and Francis Kelly, William McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, that publication be made in the Weekly Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants, Duncan McRae, Philip Mask, Walter Mask, Laura Mask, Betsy Mask, Thomas Mask, Hercules Agee and wife Elizabeth, Roland Kelly, Benjamin Kelly and Francis Kelly, Wm. McAuley, John A. McAuley, James W. McRae, Calvin McRae, Dan'l McRae, Alexander Blakeley and wife Susan, and Flora Boggan, to be and appear at the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Plaintiff's Bill, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Troy, July 8th, 1859.

30*6w] E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1859.

Thomas S. Lutterloh, Adm'r of Charles Lutterloh, To the Court.—Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

IN THIS CASE, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Edward J. Lutterloh and Frederick Lutterloh, distributees of Charles Lutterloh, deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Edward J. and Frederick Lutterloh to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them, and a decree had for the sale of the Real Estate recited in said Petition.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1859.

32*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wm. Lewis, Jesse Lewis, Mary Wood and others vs. John Lewis, Elijah Goddin and Wife and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John Lewis, Jr., Elijah Goddin and Wife Nancy, Zeddick Blalock and wife Margaret, Elisha Provoe and Wife Sarah, and Samuel Lewis are not inhabitants of the State, It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, E. J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county aforesaid.

E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

July 2. 30*6t

$125 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 1st May, 1858, his negro boy JOHN, aged about 35 years, stout and able-bodied, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, will weigh about 165 lbs. He has a very peculiar expression of the eye when in conversation. He has a wife in the vicinity of Goldsborough, and I think makes regular trips between this county and Wayne.

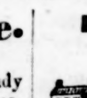
I will give $25 for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him, and $100 for evidence sufficient to convict any responsible person of harboring him.

WM. B. FIELDS.

Near Fayetteville, July 22, 1859 34-

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.



THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.

Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

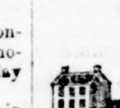
THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.

March 24, 1858. 86-tf

WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.



THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.

Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office.

R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.

March 26, 1859 800-tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $254,618.62.

THIS Company has been in operation more than six years, and has paid its fire losses, amounting to $23,524.87 without any assessment; insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Amount of property now insured,	$1,563,490.01
Amount premium notes now on hand,	247,728.08

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	Hon. J. G. Shepherd,
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington.

A. E. Hall, Wilmington.

OFFICERS:

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

☞ The Company invite applications.

May 19, 1859. 1fY

THE NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOW in the tenth year of successful operation, with growing capital and firmer hold upon public confidence, continues to insure the lives of all healthy persons from 14 to 60 years of age, for one year, for seven years, and for life—all life members sharing in the profits.

All slaves from 10 to 60 years of age are insured for one year or for five years for two-thirds their value.

All losses are punctually paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

For further information the public is referred to Agents of the Company in all parts of the State, and to

R. H. BATTLE, Secretary, Raleigh.
E. J. HALE, Agent at
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1859.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

CAROLINA CITY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina.

THIS COMPANY being duly organized, is now prepared to receive applications for insurance upon **Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Mills, Manufactories, Ships and their Cargoes,** And most kinds of property, at remunerative rates of premium.

It is aimed in the organization of this Company, to make a safe medium for Indemnity and Protection to the assured in case of Loss. An honorable and upright course of dealing, and a faithful fulfillment of its contracts, will at all times characterize the business of the Company.

Applications for Insurance may be made at the office of the Company, or to its authorized Agents.

DIRECTORS.

John A Parrott,	William S Long,
Levi T Oglesby,	David W Bell,
W B Grant,	A B Chapin,
David S Jones,	Samuel Leffers,
Geo W Dill,	Joel H Davis,
Col Thos J Blakely,	D A Hargett,
Luke Blackman,	E Mallett.

OFFICERS.

John A Parrott,	President,
Levi T Oglesby,	Vice President,
W S Long,	Treasurer,
E A Thompson,	Attorney,
A B Chapin,	Secretary.

W B Grant, W S Long, David W Bell, } EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

March 12. 96-6m

CAROLINA CITY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE undersigned have been appointed by the General Commissioners in Salisbury, to receive subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the above Company, and have prepared a Subscription Book, and are ready to receive the same, on application to J. M. Rose, at the Rail Road Office.

A. A. McKETHAN,
J. M. WILLIAMS,
J. A. WORTH,
JNO. M. ROSE,
Commissioners.

Fayetteville, N. C., June 20, 1859. 25tf

H. W. HORNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1858. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

P. J. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.

They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.

Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

J. R. BULLA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

March 10, 1859 96-6m

LEROY D. McMANNEN, M. D.,

HAVING located in Bladen County in the immediate neighborhood of Dr. Jno. S. Richardson, respectfully offers his professional services to all who may favor him with a call.

Being a regular graduate of the Medical University of New York, and having followed the practice both in the Bellevue and New York Hospitals, besides having the advantage of two years experience in country practice, feels that these advantages should in some degree entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted.

He has a new and complete set of Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, and will pay particular attention to those branches. He will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Medicines. Prompt and constant attention with moderate charges.

June 8 21-2mpd

Dr. R. SCOTT is now permanently located in Fayetteville,

and offers his professional services to the community. Office two doors east of the market—formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow—where he can be found during his regular office hours, from

9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.;
3 " P. M. " 6 " P. M.

June 3 20tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

WORTH & UTLEY,

Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

R. M. ORRELL,

TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done: and to others that may want discounts, Pension business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 26tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agent for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

Heavy Gunny Cloth;

DUNDEE COTTON BAGGING;
ROPE, HOOP-IRON and TWINE.

For sale by C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

July 21 33-6w

Fayetteville & Albemarle Plank Road Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will take place at Fayetteville on Thursday, 25th day August next.

JAS. G. COOK, Prest.

July 24. 34-

Laborers Wanted.

THE Western Rail Road Co. wish to employ 4 able-bodied Slaves for the balance of the year, to work on track repairs between Fayetteville and Little River Depot.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Supt.

July 6 29tf

Negroes! Negroes!! Wanted.

GENTLEMEN, your old customer is yet in market for Likely Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the

Highest Cash Prices.

Persons having such for sale would do well to give me a call, or address me at Clinton, N. C.

All orders promptly attended to.

J. A. McARTHUR.

Clinton, N. C., March 6, 1859. 95-1yrpd

Wagons! Wagons!!

I WANT to hire five or six Teams, immediately, for which I will pay a very high price.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 16 23-

Cantwell's N. Carolina Justice.

Just rec'd. E. J. HALE & SON.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO.

THIS FERTILIZER, composed of one-half BEST PERUVIAN GUANO, one-half fine Ground Bone and the BEST PHOSPHATIC GUANO, is in condition for immediate use, being prepared with new and improved machinery, by which means the most intimate combination is effected, reducing all to a uniform fine powder; and for application by drill or otherwise, it is in the most perfect order. And we have no hesitation in saying, that for all crops it is equal to any fertilizer ever offered to the farming community. The quality will be kept perfectly uniform in all cases, and

Warranted to contain 8 per ct. of Ammonia

AND

45 TO 50 PER CENT. OF BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

Our Guano is put up in strong bags, weighing about 160 lbs. each.

FRANCIS ROBINSON gives his personal attention to preparing this article, and purchasers can rely on "ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO" being in every particular as represented. All orders will receive immediate attention.

F. ROBINSON & CO.,

No. 4 HOLLINGSWORTH STREET, up stairs,
BALTIMORE, Md.

ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO

Is for sale in lots to suit,

BY THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

JONATHAN TYSON, Frederick, Md.
J. C. NEVETT, Alexandria, Va.
J. H. BRADLEY, Fredericksburg, Va.
GARRISON & MAIGNE, Norfolk, Va.
E. H. SKINKER and CO., Richmond, Va.
THOS. BRANCH & SONS, Petersburg, Va.
T. C. & B. G. WORTH, Wilmington, N. C.
R. C. LINDSAY, High Point, N. C.

July 23 34-2mospd

JAS. C. SMITH.] [MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refer to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

July 20, 1859 33-6mos

H. GRAHAM,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WM. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK

ALLEN & CLARK,

Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.☜

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

WILLIAM D. MAHN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.

April 8, 1859 4-6mos

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

Office North Water Street.

Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.

Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.

Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.

May 14, 1859. 14-1y

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,

WITH

P. P. SHAW & CO.,

31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.

Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

Blank Books and Writing Ink.

FURTHER supplies just received by
E. J. HALE & SON.

25 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES

and SHOULDERS, just received and for sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.

July 2, 1859. 28tf

FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE HIGH SCHOOL.

THE NINTH SESSION of this Institution will commence on the FIRST MONDAY IN OCTOBER NEXT, under the following corps of Instructors:

THOMAS C. HOOPER, Principal.

Misses BELLA LEETE, LOUISA NORWOOD, Assistants in Literary Department.

F. J. HAHR, Professor of Music, French and Painting.

Miss SARAH A. LILLY, Assistant Music Teacher.

Mrs. M. E. HORNE, Teacher in Preparatory Department.

TUITION PER QUARTER:

Six, Eight and Ten Dollars. Music, Painting, Drawing, &c., at usual rates.

Aug. 1, 1859. 36*4t

VALUABLE TURPENTINE LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity at Spring Term, 1859, upon the Petition of the heirs at law of Alexander Black, dec'd, I will sell at the Court House door, on Thursday the 8th day of September next, a TRACT OF LAND, 250 ACRES, situated on the South side of Big Rockfish, one mile below the Southern Plank Road, known as Black's Bridge.

Also, at the same time and place, I will sell another TRACT OF LAND, containing about 200 ACRES, situated on Little Rockfish, near the Centre Plank Road and Gilbert Shaw's, known as the Cowpen, belonging to the heirs of the late Alexander McNeill.

Both the above Tracts are very valuable Turpentine land, the trees never having been boxed or the timber cut off.

Terms of sale—$50 cash; balance six months, with interest from the day of sale. Bond and security required from the purchaser.

For further information as to location, description, &c., apply to Hector McNeill, Shff.

W. A. HUSKE, Clk. & Master.

July 25, 1859. 36*ts

JOHN H. PERKINS. WM. E. READ.

GEORGE W. & JEHIAL READ.

50 WARREN and 120 CHAMBERS STS.,

NEW YORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, FLOWERS, &c.,

Have now ready a choice and desirable stock of the above goods, to which they solicit the inspection of all First Class Purchasers—by the Case or otherwise.

CATALOGUES containing description of Goods, with prices attached, sent by mail on application.

New York, July 28. 36-pd6*

HOOP SKIRTS.

AN assortment of the above article, of good quality and at low prices, just received.

Also on hand, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, &c.

☞ ORDERS SOLICITED, and filled with care.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Aug. 1 36*2

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS,

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

House and Lot in Asheborough for sale.

THE undersigned wishes to sell his RESIDENCE AND LOT in the village of Asheborough. The House is a frame building, thoroughly painted and papered, and contains 9 rooms. There is a Well of good water in the yard; Barn, Stable, and all necessary Out-houses. The Lot contains Three Acres of Land.

This property would be "just the thing" for a gentleman with a wife who is desirous of building up a good School. It is sufficiently retired in situation; is about midway between the male and female academy buildings, and in addition to the nine rooms in the main dwelling, there is a house on the lot containing three commodious rooms, sufficient for the accommodation of 12 students. Schools have not been well sustained here on account of there being no boarding houses. A gentleman with a small family might board and lodge 25 to 30 students on the premises.

I do not expect to get more than half the value of this property. Persons therefore who may happen to want it may be sure of getting a great bargain in it, and on good terms, by making an early call on the subscriber in Asheboro', N. C.

H. B. ELLIOTT.

July 23, 1859 34*4tw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers for Sale one of the best PLANTATIONS in the western part of Cumberland County that has ever been offered in many years, containing 852 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling and all other out houses, with a Spring of excellent water. There is a Grist Mill and fine Saw Mill site, with the dam already built. The centre Plank Road runs close to it. The land is well timbered with pine and other growth; there is some excellent swamp land and some of it drained.

Any person wishing to farm, work at turpentine and make lumber, no better inducement has ever been offered in this section. Any person wishing to purchase such a desirable place would do well to call soon as I am anxious to sell.

Persons wanting further information may address me at Montrose P. O. Cumberland County N. C.

ROBERT GRAHAM.

July 24, 1859. 34*tf

Early the ensuing month we

purpose leaving for the North, and would be glad to take the measures of any gentlemen who desire their Clothes made to order. Every garment will be gotten up under our own supervision, and great pains will be taken to insure complete satisfaction.

☞ WE GUARANTEE ALL OUR WORK TO FIT and give complete satisfaction or no sale.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 21 Hay Street.

July 23 34*3t

Red Springs, Robeson Co., N. C.

THE subscriber having recently made considerable additions to his buildings, is prepared to accommodate visiters during the season. These celebrated Springs are situated at a distance of twenty-one miles from Lumberton and twenty-six miles from Fayetteville, in a healthy and moral neighborhood.

The water is celebrated for the cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diarrhœa. Numerous certificates might be produced of cures heretofore effected.

HECTOR McNEILL.

July 21 34*4tpd

NOTICE.

STRAYED off from my Lot on Wednesday, the 19th inst., a MARE MULE, dark color, ordinary size. Any person that will take her up and let me hear from them, so that I can get her, shall be rewarded for their trouble. My address, Blockersville. The Mule has scars on her shoulders. Address Blocker's P. O.

DANIEL HALL.

July 28 34-*3tpd

SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds. Fancy Prints—fast colors,
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings,
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
80 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants,
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods for Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns from 9 cts up.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroidery, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to a fine assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859 2*tf

"NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS,

AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. They take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt payers, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Price and examine our stock of

American and English Prints,

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Bareges, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Ruches, Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need and bound to please.

Cloths, Cassimeres,

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, K'y Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

Spring and Summer Clothing

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Buggy and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

GROCERIES,

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.

AUSTIN & BRADLEY.

Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C., April 9, 1859. 6*tf

W. S. NORMENT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y

SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.

☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.

April 29 10-*

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

NOTICE.

BY virtue of and in pursuance to an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, passed March term 1859, of Cumberland County, I shall sell to the highest bidder at public auction, certain LAND whereof Alexander McAllister died seized, known as the Whitaker Land.

Sale at the late residence of said McAllister, August 20th 1859. Terms of sale: Bond with approved security at 6 months.

NEILL McDUGALD.
Adm'r of A. McAllister

July 5, 1859

ALSO, at the same time and place, I will sell a very VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, containing about Three Hundred Acres.

This Land is well suited to the purposes of agriculture, being both SWAMP and RIDGE, fine range. Altogether this Land is fully equal to the best farming land in this section of country.

Full opportunity will be given for a thorough examination by applying to the subscriber at Kyle's Landing P. O., Cumberland county, N. C.

Terms accommodating: made known at sale.

NEILL McDUGALD.

July 5. 30*ts

FOR SALE.

SOME good second-hand Machinery, all now in full operation, and in good running order:

DRAWING FRAMES, Speeders, one new Self-Acting Mule, 12 good Thressels, a lot of good Spindles and Flyers. All or part of it will be sold very low for cash or good approved paper if called for soon.

Apply to the Agent of Richmond Manufacturing Co., Rockingham, N. C.

JAS. SCHOONMAKER, Agt.
Richmond Mfg. Co.

July 5 32*4t

AGENTS WANTED!

TO travel and solicit orders for the celebrated Patent Fifteen Dollar Sewing Machines. Salary $30 per month, with all expenses paid. Address, with stamp,

I. M. DAGGETT & CO.
Boston, Mass.

June 22. 26*9t